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The Powers And Turkey

Arrangements For a Joint Demonstration Said to Have Been Agreed Upon.

Germany Holds Aloof In Order to Preserve Her Political Prestige.

Passage of the Dardanelles, a Knotty Point to Be Dealt With.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Final arrangements for a combined demonstration against Turkey have been delayed pending the receipt of replies from the powers to a suggestion from Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, that the demands be extended to include not only financial but judicial control over Macedonia by the European powers, and the extension of the reforms to the vilayet of Adrianople, which, though disturbed like Macedonia, was not included in the present Austro-Russian reform scheme. In making this proposition Lord Lansdowne hopes to obviate the necessity of again resorting to a joint naval demonstration and by one coup to permanently settle the Balkan question.

In his latest proposal it is stated that Italy and France will probably agree readily, but there is little hope of Austria, Russia and Germany concurring therein. At the foreign office it was said to the Associated Press today that the refusal of any power to agree to this new proposal will make no difference in the attitude of Great Britain.

which country in any event will join in the proposed demonstration against Turkey. The next step, it was said, will be an ultimatum in which it will be stated that in the event of a refusal by the powers to accede to the demands of the powers, a demonstration will immediately begin.

The Associated Press was informed that command of the combined fleet would fall upon Austria, Russia being in no position to assume command, as she would be unable to participate in the seizure of a Mediterranean port without passing the Dardanelles, which would be contrary to the treaty of Berlin, under which the allies operate.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A Russian warship now off the island of Crete and another at Piræus, Greece, have been assigned to participate with the French ships selected, but which have not yet started in the naval demonstration against Turkey as a result of the port's refusal to agree to the financial reforms demanded by the powers for Macedonia. An Austrian admiral probably will command the international squadron, but this depends upon the rank of the officer Great Britain assigns to the command of her warships.

Germany, while not opposing the principle of the demonstration, says she has no available warships in the Mediterranean. This is considered to be a diplomatic move to retain German prestige in Turkey. The demonstration will not take the form of closing the Straits of Dardanelles, as this would interfere with international commerce. The actual form will be determined upon by the admirals, but it is considered likely that the international squadron will occupy a Turkish part of the island and withhold the customs until the Sultan accedes to the financial reforms.

The demonstration is not expected to have a serious consequence, such as disrupting the political relations of the powers with Turkey, and is chiefly designed to give the Sultan grounds with the Mussulman element for yielding to the demands of the Christian powers.

THE DIVINE SARAH.
Paris, Nov. 11.—Sarah Bernhardt sailed for New York today from Havre on board the steamer La Touraine.

MRS. BEECHER DEAD.
Widow of Great Preacher Passes Away at Elmira.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Mrs Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the famous preacher, died at her home here this morning.

MUTINY OF RUSSIAN CREW.
London, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Bucharest, Roumania, says that the sailors of the Russian steamer Ismail, bound out for Odessa November 8 with refugees, mutinied at sea and threatened the passengers with death unless they were given money and jewelry, and that those unable to do so were thrown overboard.

COAL MINERS' DEMANDS.
Canvass of Districts Shows Men Determined to Urge Increase.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 11.—A canvass of the Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh coal districts shows that the miners, through their delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention next month, will refuse to be bound after April 1 next by renewal of the award of the anthracite coal strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt unless the operators in addition agree to the union becoming a signatory party. A committee representing the union miners will be instructed to wait upon the operators and request a conference. This committee will explain to the operators, if granted the opportunity, that the conference is asked for that a mutual agreement may be reached as to the terms of employment at all collieries after April 1. The convention will take a stand for an eight-hour working day, uniform pay for classes of employees not rated as miners, and specific terms of employment, but these will be held subject to a joint discussion and will not be introduced in advance of the request for a conference.

From the Wilds Of Labrador
Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard Relates Her Adventures in Northern Wilderness.

Expedition a Successful Tribute to Memory of Dead Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard Jr. has sent the following message to the World from Chateau Bay, Labrador, under date of November 1:

"Our undertaking has been successful. I went away prepared to meet many hardships; I met none. It was a splendid trip, which gave me pleasure, an more than pleasure, the privilege of offering tribute to one whose life and spirit in which he lived were beautiful beyond anything that life has shown me.

"On June 27, at 3:30 p. m., we left Northwest River in an attempt to reach Labrador peninsula by way of the Knascauppee and George rivers. On August 27 at 11:30 a. m., we were received at the George River, Hudson Bay, by the party of John Ford, the company's agent. When more than 550 miles of our journey was accomplished without serious mishaps, one accident we had on the Knascauppee River, when a canoe turned in the rapids and

Two Men Barely Escaped Drowning
We lost part of the outfit, but not enough to force us to turn back. We saw one herd of thousands of caribou, and for 50 miles beyond the country was alive with caribou.

"When we left Northwest River our first objective point was Seal Lake, which we reached Monday, July 15.

"We made our first camp on Lake Michikamau on August 8. On the George River we met two bands of Indians, the first 50 miles below the headwaters. These were found to belong to the Montagnais tribe. Two days and a half below them at Indian House Lake, we came on Nascabees, or "barren ground people." At both camps we were

RAISED TO PEERAGE.
Patriotic Labor of Former Dweller in Chicago Receives Its Reward.

London, Nov. 10.—King Edward's birthday honor list includes the raising to the peerage of Alexander J. Forbush, who was formerly a resident of Chicago, and who married Miss Marie January of St. Louis. The honor is conferred for the services rendered by Mr. Forbush in organizing a system for the providing of supplies for volunteers during the South African war.

Situation In Russia

Attitude of Social Democrats the Most Interesting Phase of the Dilemma.

Two New Papers Launched—The "New Life" and "The Beginning."

Maxim Gorky Gives Credit to the Students For Reforms Already Accomplished.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Perhaps the most interesting phase of the confused situation in Russia caused by the sudden loosening of all the political forces is the attitude of the Social Democrats, who claim the honor for the overthrow of the despotism and are determined that they shall not be cheated of the fruit of victory by bogus Liberal leaders who took no part in the real contest. Not only a democratic republic but a universalistic utopia is their dream. Their far reaching programme is announced in two papers which have just been launched, the "Novis Schin" (New Life) and "The Beginning," in which their aims and views will be set forth. These will repay careful consideration on the part of foreign students of the present political struggle in Russia. The staffs of the papers are composed of forty of the most brilliant writers in Russia, including Maxim Gorky and Kieff, author of

THE APPEAL OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA
London, Nov. 11.—Queen Alexandra has contributed \$10,000 and has initiated a movement for the relief of unemployed in England by issuing an appeal, through Earl Grey, treasurer of the Queen's household. Her Majesty says: "I appeal to the people of the Empire, men and women, to assist in alleviating the suffering of the poor and unemployed during the winter. For this purpose I head the list with £2,000. All contributions should be sent to Earl De Grey." (Signed) ALEXANDRA.

"The Red Laugh." Political visionaries these men may be, but they have embraced the doctrine of International Socialism with their whole hearts and are bound to exercise great influence on Russian thought in the present chaotic conditions. They claim a social system, a theory, claiming that the world is entering on a new stage of social and political evolution. After the complete overthrow of the present regime in Russia they propose to erect upon the ruins a new politico-social edifice which will form the nucleus of the future utopian system of international democracy and the achievement of political equality. The next step will be the leveling of all social ranks. They already speak with contempt of their present allies as the bourgeoisie, for whom the overthrow was the final goal.

Gorky says: "For the proletarian the political revolution is only one stage on the road to Social Revolution.

The bourgeoisie are content with half measures and half reforms. We unite with them for the purpose of securing guarantees of political freedom, but later we will demand guarantees from them and will be entitled to them. All the former despotic governments of Europe were overthrown by the people under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. They retained, however, only in setting up constitutional monarchies, which are paradises for the bourgeoisie, perhaps, but economic hells for the workingman. Russia is the only country owing its evolution to an organized army of workmen who are able to oppose the forces of the government with a weapon which has paralyzed the nation's heart. The greatest credit for the victory thus far achieved belongs to the noble minded body of students who years ago began to realize their historic mission."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—(3:20 a. m.) The groundless nature of the rumor of a St. Petersburg massacre was to take place last night was demonstrated when the hours passed without the slightest development of the mob spirit. The only sign of anything out of the ordinary was that the Jewish stores were shuttered earlier than usual in the morning, and the rumor of a massacre was at once entirely refuted. Students in uniform avoided these quarters and the frequent military patrols indicated that the authorities realized the necessity of preventing any outbreak in the capital.

Sunday Enycyclical
Prince Ioffe, the Moscow zemstvoist, and one of the leaders of the constitutional democrats, has issued a reassuring announcement, declaring that the rumors of organized "black hundreds" were at most entirely myths. In effort to pacify the country and end the fratricide strife Count Witte has enlisted the aid of the church and an encyclical will be read in all the churches of the empire in place of the usual Sunday sermon. It reminds Russians that death and destruction change the nature of men and make them like wild beasts, forgetting the laws of humanity and committing crimes, causing eternal remorse.

Our Common Russia
"Thus Cain killed his brother Abel," the encyclical says, "and went through life groaning under the burden of a great sin. Russian brothers, let us remember what punishment our Lord visits upon fratricides. Let us think upon the teachings of the Lord upon the cross. Let us remember we are brothers and sons of the one great mother church and one common Russia, called to work together for the common welfare. Let not the blood of our brothers cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance."

OIL PRICES REDUCED.
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—The Standard Oil Company today reduced the price of all grades of crude oil except Raglan. The higher grades were reduced three cents and the lower grades two cents.

PUGILISTIC MIDSHIPMEN.
Court martial to Try United States Cadet for Death of Companion.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte today ordered a court martial for the trial of Midshipman Minor Merriweather Jr. on connection with the death of Midshipman Branch which followed a fistie encounter between the two naval students.

STUDENTS' RIOTING.
Trouble in Madrid Is Assuming Serious Dimensions.

Madrid, Nov. 11.—Student riots here are assuming serious dimensions. The council of the university has decided to close the institution unless the disorder is immediately stopped.

Barcelona, Nov. 11.—The university is closed and the police are guarding the student quarters.

Valencia, Spain, Nov. 11.—The students made a disorderly demonstration in the streets today. The civil guard is being concentrated.

CONTEMPLATED MASSACRE.
Odessa Was Thrown Into Panic by the Report.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—A special to the Russ from Odessa, published this afternoon, says: "Reports that it was contemplated to massacre here today created a general panic. A great exodus was in progress. Governor-General Kaubers, but the situation continues threatening."

The despatch describes at length the atrocities which occurred at Odessa, saying that the massacre of St. Bartholomew pales in comparison with what happened here, and lays the principal responsibility on Prefect Neuhardt. The correspondent says that practically only the rich Jews who were able to buy off the police escaped the horrors of last week.

Week's Progress At Rossland

Ore Shipments Probably Three Hundred Thousand Tons at End of Month.

Le Roi No. Two Shares Are Advancing—Developing the Crosscut.

ROSSLAND, Nov. 11.—The ore shipments for the season to date have reached a total of 287,963 tons, and the outlook is that they will be about 300,000 tons by the end of the present month. If the same ratio is kept up for December as prevailed during the balance of the year, the aggregate output for the year will be about 327,000 tons. This will be only a little short of what it was last year, when the tonnage was 342,325 tons.

According to the London Financial Times of October 26, Le Roi No. 2 shares are advancing and on that date they were quoted at £1.108, which is a higher price than Le Roi shares commanded. The Le Roi No. 2 is generally in very good shape, and stores of ore of considerable magnitude have been uncovered in the workings. Besides this, the work of extending the crosscut from the 1,350-foot level of the Le Roi into the Jose ground has made about 50 feet since the work was inaugurated on November 2. It is anticipated by mining men that the extension of this crosscut will lead to the development of some extensive ore bodies of a high grade.

Since the Le Roi ore began to be sent to the Trail smelter the Great Northern Railway has raised the switching charges from \$2.50 to \$5 per car. The charge is considered to be exorbitant by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and some time since the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian railway commission. That body is now looking into the matter and the outlook is that the charge will be reduced. The commission recently wrote to H. P. Brown, the local agent of the Great Northern, asking for his reasons for charging the \$5 rate.

The shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 1,890 tons; Centre Star, 1,620; War Eagle, 1,350; Le Roi No. 2, 2,240; Jumbo, 300. Total for the week, 5,400, and for the year, 287,963 tons.

A RUSSIAN INCIDENT.
Mogaloff, Russia, Nov. 11.—The wife of Municipal Councillor Gzersky today under the name of Baroness Merendort obtained entrance to a reception given by Governor Klingenberg and fired two shots from a revolver at the governor, striking him in the abdomen and in the arm.

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.
Gotham's Great Function Will Exceed Other Years.

New York, Nov. 11.—Seventeen hundred entries—250 more than last year and comprising the show horses throughout the country—have been received for the exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, which will be given at Madison Square Gardens next Monday morning. The greatest increase in entries is the class for harness horses. The hunter and jumping classes will be well represented. The special classes have filled better than ever, and the Waldorf-Astoria contest will have some of the best horses that ever competed for it.

Premier In Interior

Hon. R. McBride and Hon. R. F. Green Warmly Welcomed at Grand Forks.

Visited the Granby Smelter and Other Important Industrial Undertakings.

Some Interesting Speeches at an Informal Meeting of "Conservatives."
From Our Own Correspondent.

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 11.—The Hon. R. McBride, Premier, and the Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, accompanied by Mr. Childs, secretary to the chief commissioner, arrived here by yesterday's C. P. R. passenger from Nelson.

They were met at the station by E. Miller, president of the Conservative association, and other representative citizens. Shortly after their arrival they drove to the Granby smelter and were shown through the works by Superintendent Hodges, which occupied the major portion of the afternoon.

The evening was spent by the ministers in receiving deputations from the board of trade, city council and representatives of the East Kootenay coal barons. The Hon. Mr. Green, referring to the construction of the new bridge, said that the department would bear half the expense of putting in a new bridge if the city would do the balance. He also stated that arrangements for the building of the Carson bridge would be made at once.

Ex-District Licensing Commissioner A. C. Rainy, who interviewed the ministers regarding his dismissal without notice from the board, was informed by the premier that his dismissal would not have taken place if the government had not understood that he, Rainy, had resigned.

At an informal meeting of Conservatives, also held last evening, speeches were made by both ministers and leading Conservatives present. A. B. Hodges, who also spoke at some length, among other things said that "all the dealings of the Granby Company with the present government had been most satisfactory." He also surprised those present by stating that the Granby Company pays an annual tax to the provincial government of \$35,000 from various sources.

The ministers, who had made arrangements to reach Phoenix this afternoon, left here by private conveyance for that town, after which they will visit Greenwood and Midway, thence going through to Princeton and from there to the coast.

ADVOCATES THE LASH.
Toronto, Nov. 11.—The grand jury at the criminal assizes yesterday made its presentation to Mr. Justice Clute. It deplored the large number of crimes of a serious character and suggested that the lash be not spared in the punishment of assaults upon females.

BREAKS THE RECORD.
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Dan Patch went a mile today without a wind-shield in 1:58, lowering the record by 14 seconds. Two runners accompanied the pacer.

THE SUIT CASE TRAGEDY.
Detectives Make a Raid on Chicago Medical Offices to Gather Evidence.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Twenty detectives, headed by Police Captains Joseph Degan and Lawrence, descended tonight on five offices in Dearborn street, where it is claimed illegal operations have been performed on an extensive scale, and although the raids did not result in any arrests, the police found considerable material which they think will aid them in the future. In each place a photograph was taken of the rooms and of the instruments found. The action of the police today was the result of disclosures which have come to light recently in connection with the death of Miss Geary, the victim of the suit-case tragedy, whose death followed an illegal operation alleged to have been performed in the office of Mrs. Jane Bishop, and the more recent operation performed on Lola Reed, a 15-year-old girl of West Newfield, Me.

SEA CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE
Old Mariner Jumps Overboard From New York Steamer—Tired of Life.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11.—A passenger who registered as J. C. Moore, but who is thought to have been J. C. Ruton of New York City, is believed to have jumped overboard from the steamer Hartford of the Hartford and New York transportation line during the night. His coat and letters were found in his stateroom today and an open window overlooking the water gave a clue to his disappearance.

One of the letters was addressed to Capt. E. M. Ruton, of Exmore, Va. The other to Capt. S. D. Ruton of the same place. They were identical in language, and each was addressed "Brother John." The letters said: "I take the boat tonight and half way down the sound I am going to jump overboard. My body will never be found and there will be no financial expenses. I have made a failure of life and am too old to begin anew, as nobody wants an old man in their employ. My only regret is that I have to leave Blanche, but I am going to make one last appeal to you. Try not to forget her. I am insured for \$5,000 in the Royal Acreum and it is payable at her wish."

Ruton was apparently a master mariner, as a license bearing his name was found in a pocket of the clothing.

New York, Nov. 11.—John C. Ruton, a master stevedore, has an office at 81 New street, this city. Other occupants of the building said today that he had not been at his office for two days. Mr. Ruton lived at a boarding house in Brooklyn and left there Wednesday night saying he was going to Newhaven on business. He was formerly a sea captain.



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Pacific Coast Happenings

Contract Let For Big Project to Give Portland Another Rail-road Line.

A Flour Mill Fire at Spokane Causes a Loss of Many Thousands.

Spokane, Nov. 11.—The Spokane-Columbia River Railroad & Navigation Company has awarded the contract for grading 63 miles from the Columbia river to Elsie to M. P. Zindorf of Seattle. The line is to connect at the river with steamers running to Portland. The entire cost of the project will be \$4,000,000, which is fully financed.

The flooring mill and grain warehouse of the Guy Milling Company at Alhambra, Wash., have been burned, causing a loss of \$24,000; insurance, \$24,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Willie Fitzgerald knocked Fred Landers out in the twenty-fifth round at Colma last night with a right swing on the jaw.

Pacific Grove, Cal., Nov. 11.—John Behan, aged 15, is dying as a result of injuries sustained in a football game. He is a son of Quartermaster Surgeon Behan, Fifteenth United States Infantry, now on the way to Manila.

Bellingham, Nov. 11.—A mass meeting has been called by the Bellingham chamber of commerce for next Wednesday night to present in detail a plan of raising a subsidy for building a railroad from here to Spokane.

Los Angeles, Nov. 11.—Eddie Hanlon and "Aurilio" Herrera fought a 20-round draw last night. While Hanlon did all the forcing from start to finish and had the best of it from the first to the tenth round, inclusive, Herrera fought strong from the tenth to the seventeenth. His right uppercut to body and head were effective. Both men fought in much the same style, getting close together, covering up and using a crouch.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—By direction of the public administrator, the remains of Milton Franklin Andrews and his companion, Nulda Petrie Oliva, will be interred tomorrow in Mount Olivet cemetery, San Mateo county. Andrews killed his companion and then committed suicide when surrounded by police in their apartments on McAllister street last Monday night.

CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

London, Nov. 11.—Speaking at a meeting of Lincolnshire cattle breeders today H. A. Fellowes, president of the board of agriculture, said as long as he was head of the agricultural department nothing would induce him to ask the house of commons to alter the law to admit Canadian cattle. He considered it one of the best safeguards for owners of livestock in this country.

SPANISH STUDENT DISORDERS.

Madrid, Nov. 11.—The disorders are the outgrowth of a decision of the faculty of the University of Madrid expelling a number of students for insubordination.

The entire student membership made common cause with those who were expelled and appealed to the universities throughout Spain, causing a general strike of students, and the consequence was the disorders of today.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Men in Bituminous Field Will Ask 12 Per Cent. Increase.

Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—When the miners of the bituminous field meet the operators in January to arrange the scale for the coming year a demand will be made for a 12 per cent. increase. This was the official announcement given today by Secretary Davis, of district No. 5, United Mine Workers. Presi-

Holiday Jaunt of newspaperman

City Editor of The Times Returns From Delightful Two Month's "Outing."

Visited Historic Scenes in Old Land—Impressions of His Journey.

After spending a well-earned two months' holiday vacation in Europe, Ben C. Nicholas is again back at his post as city editor of The Times. He was accompanied home by his sister, Miss Nicholas, who has been visiting in Ontario, and joined her brother at Toronto.

Mr. Nicholas had a royal good time visiting some of the old world cities and comes back with impressions and stories both delightful and interesting. It was early in September when he left Victoria and journeyed through the Rockies and across the illimitable prairies that had just yielded a bountiful harvest to the cities of eastern Canada. At Montreal he took passage on the new passenger liner, the Virginian, and crossed the "pond" to Liverpool. He made the empire's metropolis his headquarters while in the British Isles and spent some three weeks doing York, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Birmingham and other great cities of industrial activity in the northern countries.

The all too short period spent in London was consumed in daily rambles through the many historic quarters, including visits to the Tower, Windsor

barber shop in the twenty-first assembly district were merely for mutilated ballots, and the report of the canvass shows that ten defective ballots were recorded, the same number that was found in the box. A similar box was found today at a polling place on West Thirtieth street.

COLLINS' FRIEND GRILLED.

Plain Talk by Judge to Attorney of Accused Lawyer.

Having completed his term in jail, H. A. Krouse, the friend of Collins, was in Judge Graham's court again yesterday audaciously continuing to represent himself as the attorney of Charlotte Newman Collins, says the Chronicle of Thursday.

Hereupon his motion for an order to show cause why Collins should not be held in contempt for not paying the attorney when he had the means, according to Krouse, to do so. He submitted an affidavit of the contents of the lost affidavit, but was cut short by the judge, who refused to hear him further in the matter on the ground that his coming again into court on the pretext of representing the much-abused woman was an affront against the dignity of the court. The judge said:

"I simply say, Mr. Krouse, that after a careful consideration of all the evidence adduced at the former hearing of this matter, I find the proceeding instituted by you was undertaken in collusion with George D. Collins, the defendant in this case, and that while you were ostensibly representing Mrs. Collins, I think, as a matter of fact, that you were acting in conjunction with the defendant, Collins, and with this situation confronting me I am of the opinion that the dignity of the court, as well as the interests of justice, demand that this proceeding should be dismissed. The order to show cause is discharged."

THE BOOMERANG.

Opening of the New Premises Is Fixed For Monday Next.

The Boomerang, Bastion square, one of Victoria's oldest hostilities and landmarks, will, on Monday, open its doors for business. The building, which stood for so many years and sheltered many an old-timer long since passed out, is now a thing of the past, and on the spot a fine pressed brick structure has arisen.

The interior of the new building has been finished up in the highest style of the art in oak grain. The dining room is in the same position, but much larger than in the old building, while the furniture, mantels, etc., are of antique black oak of very ancient design and well in keeping with the rest of the surroundings. The kitchen, lavatory, halls, etc., have also received their full share of attention. The bar, which is also in the same position as in the old building, and which has always been famed for its excellent service, will in the future, as in the past, be found most replete with the best brands of goods to be had.

The upstairs portion of the new house has not by any means been overlooked in its appointments, being furnished throughout with the very latest and best appointments in every detail. While the old Boomerang will long be remembered by hundreds who have been frequenters of the place, it will have cause to regret the transformation that has taken place, and Mrs. Marr, the popular proprietress, has much cause to feel proud of her new house. She extends an invitation and hearty welcome to all friends and admirers of the old place to be present on the occasion of the opening on Monday.

Messrs. Weiler Bros. were entrusted with the interior finishing and furnishing.

Brass mounted iron bedsteads from \$3.50 up; women wire springs from \$2.50 up; mattresses from \$1.50 up at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas St. Phone 718.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

November 11, 1905.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Duff.)
The Estate of Joseph Mellon, deceased.—On the application of Mr. Henry J. Hall (Messrs. Goddard & Lawson) an order for probate was granted.

(Before His Honor Judge Lampman.)
Richard L. Stidall, Plaintiff, vs. The Plaintiff, His Honor issued an order, for the purpose of executing a writ of attachment, giving the plaintiff liberty to enter upon the premises known as 311 Commercial street, and to make an inventory of all goods and chattels thereupon, and to move such goods and chattels, subject only to the condition that the removal be completed by five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, unless and except any question shall arise as to anything in any way attached to the building, a separate inventory of which shall be prepared, the question of ownership thereof shall be reserved for further order, with liberty for either party to apply, and in the meantime none of the articles comprised in said inventory shall be removed. Costs of application reserved with liberty to apply.

Despard Twigg (Ellerts & Taylor) for plaintiff, applicant Mr. J. L. Elliott, for defendant.

Cameron & Caldwell vs. Evans.—In this matter His Honor made an order, charging the judgment debtor's interest in the partnership property and profits of the firm of Evans & Carveth with the payment of the amount of the judgment debt, and taxed costs amounting to \$282.92, and ordered F. G. Richards receiver of the interest of the said judgment debtor in the said partnership and profits thereof, and of the money which may be coming to the judgment debtor in respect of said partnership, with liberty to take accounts and make inquiries in respect thereof.

Mr. Frank Higgins for plaintiffs, judgment creditor Mr. H. H. Hutton, K. C., for defendant, judgment debtor.

Full Court at Vancouver.

(Before Justices Irving, Martin and Duff.)
The first appeal to be heard in the Full court yesterday morning was that of Perle Landau Company vs. Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company. This case consisted really of two appeals, the first being an interlocutory appeal for particulars of damages, and the second being an appeal against interrogatories. Mr. E. V. Goddard, K. C., appeared for the appellant and Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., for the respondent company. The appeal consisted of the trial of an action in which the plaintiff lumber company claimed damages for destruction of timber on their property by the railway company burning over their land. The interlocutory appeal of it for particulars of damages was reserved. (Before Justices Irving, Martin and Morrison.)

Curtis vs. Hancock.—This was another Kootenay case. It was of a technical character and of little public interest. Mr. H. Hamilton, K. C., was for the appellant, and Mr. J. A. Russell, contra.

Canadian Canning Co. vs. Fagan et al.—The appeal in this well known case occurred all the afternoon, and it was still unfinished when the court adjourned. The circumstances may be briefly stated. In August, 1902, the defendants, W. F. Fagan, provincial assessor, and his assistant, Walter W. Foster, seized by distraint for arrears of taxes 500 cases of salmon at the Star cannery in Stevenson. The company sued for wrongful distraint on the ground that the cases were claimed as and that Mr. Fagan was tendered sufficient to satisfy his real claims without seizure of further cases. The value of the goods seized was \$3,500, but the defendants sold them under distress without giving proper notice. The plaintiffs therefore claimed \$7,000 damages for wrongful seizure.

The defendants on the other hand averred that they could produce documentary evidence to show that the taxes were really due, and that Mr. Foster, on behalf of the company, told them that the 500 cases of salmon were sufficient to satisfy the claims. The case came up in the Supreme court yesterday. Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. Justice Martin, and Mr. Justice Irving, and he decided in favor of the company on the ground that the notice of seizure had not been properly served, and awarded them \$1,500. The present appeal, however, was reserved for the provincial government, which was represented by Deputy Attorney General H. A. Macdonald, Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., appearing for the respondent company. The dispute alleged on a distinction as to whether ten days or ten clear days' notice should be served. Mr. Martin's argument was still unfinished when the court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

(Before Judge Henderson.)
Application was made before His Honor Judge Henderson in County Court chambers yesterday for the release of Mr. S. Emerson's boats of logs, which were seized by the provincial authorities. Mr. A. D. Taylor appeared for Mr. Emerson and stated that the seizure had been made in violation of section 42 of the Land Act, which reads as follows:

"All timber cut from provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the province, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the crown and the lease cancelled."

Mr. Taylor argued that this could not possibly apply to logs, but that logs, bidders, since the last words of the clause, "and the lease cancelled," showed clearly that it was intended to apply to leaseholders only, and therefore timber cut by hand saws for export must be exempt from this provision.

Mr. H. C. Shaw, who had been retained by Provincial Timber Inspector Skinner to represent the crown, argued the other way, and that the act said quite clearly that "all timber cut from provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the province, otherwise the timber so cut

SATURDAY BARGAIN

LARGE BOX FANCY TOILET SOAP

SIX CAKES IN A BOX

2 Boxes for 45c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd

Phone 23.

THE FAMILY GROCERS

Johnson St.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIAL

PACKARD'S COMBINATION POLISH, BLACK

2 BOXES for 25c

AT THE

CITY BOOT & SHOE STORE, 73 1/2 YATES STREET

FRED G. MAYNARD

PIANO FACTS

WHICH WE CHALLENGE AS

UNDENIABLE AND INDISPUTABLE

AFTER A PIANO has been sold to the public for a continuous period of upwards of FIFTY YEARS, represented in your own city by one firm for more than a QUARTER OF A CENTURY, has been endorsed and used by all leading singers and pianists, as well as being in most of the musical colleges in Canada, and also in thousands of representative homes, there is little left to be said in praise of it. Such are the indisputable facts about the

"HEINTZMAN & CO."

the statements of which WE challenge denial.

TO YOU WHO ARE at the present time contemplating the purchase of a first-class piano at a fair and moderate price, a piano that will last you a lifetime, what STRONGER ARGUMENTS NEED WE OR CAN WE advance than those contained here, the proofs of which speak for themselves and are known to all the well-posted piano-buying public.

SQUARE DEALING AND SENSIBLE PRICES go hand in hand with us, and you know when you purchase a piano from us that you have done BETTER as regards PRICE and TERMS than you could do elsewhere.

The name Heintzman & Co.

The name Waitt & Co.

stand for all that is fair, honorable, square and above board.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DIED

PETERS.—At St. Joseph's hospital, Victoria, B. C., November 11, Violet Carter, dearly loved child of F. Peters, K. C., in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral notice will be given later.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices and with the first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

AGENTS WANTED

A Large Whisky Distillery owners require well introduced firms as sole agents, liberal purchase terms and support. Unrivalled brands. Apply with Bank references to KINCAID, 16 Devonshire Square, London.

may be seized and forfeited to the crown, the price for a lease simply was intended to show that where there was a lease it might be cancelled. He did not go away any other meaning could be read into the act.

POSITION OF YMR MINE.

Interesting Circular Just Issued by Secretary of Company.

The Colonial Goldfields Gazette (London) says: The secretary of the Ymir issues the following circular: Mr. Oliver Wethered, the chairman of the company, who is now at the mine with Mr. Gilman Brown, the celebrated mining expert of San Francisco, has sent the following cablegrams. Mr. Gilman Brown was specially commissioned by the West Australian Goldfields, Limited, and the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, the largest shareholders of this company, to report upon the property. The cablegrams have been submitted to Mr. S. J. Speck, the late manager of the mine, who is now in London and has joined Mr. Edward Hooper, the company's consulting engineer, in business, and have been interpreted with the assistance of Mr. Speck as under: 13th October: "The separate reports of Mr. Gilman Brown and Mr. Hand, the mine manager, agree that the present condition and future prospects of the mine warrant a large amount of confidence. With regard to the poor returns for the month of September, the explanation is that although the position is improved, time is needed before it is possible to begin to stope the better ore. Generally speaking, both are much pleased with the outlook. I will telegraph again fully." 16th October: "Mr. Gilman Brown's conclusions are: The reef is a true fissure vein of undiminished strength at a depth of 1,000 feet, and that it will live to a great depth. It is certain that the rich chute above the No. 4 level was not owing to surface enrichment, therefore there is every reason



Got all that's coming to you? Mr. Heintzman's values have now shown. Both the quality and the price of the following items should command your interest.

CARNE'S SCOTCH QTS. \$.85

WATSON'S SCOTCH QTS. 1.00

MAPLE LEAF RYE. QTS. 1.00

GODERHAM & WORTS. QTS. 1.00

BURK'S HISH. QTS. 1.00

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

Phone 586. Cor. Yates & Broad Sts.

FOR SALE

LOT 60 x 120

Corner of Cook and Johnson Streets, 2 cottages, all modern conveniences. Address Box 245, this office.

TENDERS

Are invited for proposed Buildings and Alterations for W. J. Pendray, Esq., at Laurel Point. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, where tenders must be delivered not later than 12:00 noon, on Friday, the 17th instant.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

n12 Architect.

Weather Strips

They prevent drafts. They save fuel. They insure comfort. Try them. Sold and fitted by J. P. BURGESS

CARPENTER, 10 BROUGHTON ST.

WATSON'S THEATRE

81—PHONE—81

MONDAY NIGHT

WATSON'S STOCK COMPANY

In the Stirring Western Drama of Modern Life

THE DANITES

Matinee Wednesday

Last half of the Week, double bill—"MY TURN NEXT" and "DAVID GARRICK."

Admission 10c, 25c, 35c.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Goldstream Hotel, Goldstream, B. C., to Arthur Slater, dated this 11th day of November, 1905.

Dated this WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

n12 Assignee of the Dowas Estate.

to believe that other chutes exist, but owing to absence of crosscuts to test the reef below the No. 3 level, and owing to the absence of western drives, very little ground has been thoroughly tested. A reference to the geological features resulting from the work done recently gives promise of pay chutes in a westerly direction, and No. 5 level west confirms this; it appears to be the cap of a valuable chute of ore increasing in length with depth underfoot; and they are now driving on level No. 6 for the purpose of proving this. There seems every prospect of a new vein recently discovered proving important; the tunnel is now being driven through state opposite the original Ymir rich chutes of ore, and an accurate survey proves the new vein to be parallel to the original Ymir vein. The plant, machinery, buildings and working facilities are specially good and excellent."

Children's Day.—Tomorrow will be children's day at the police court. Eighteen boys, whose ages range from 13 to 16, have been summoned to appear before the police magistrate charged with destruction of property. The boys, banded together to prank on Halloween night, went to the residence of Dr. G. L. Milne, on Dallas road, and removed an iron gate, which cost \$50. The boys carried away the gate, intending to hide it. They were lowering it over a wall for this purpose when it fell and was broken.

Donations to Hospital.—The secretary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital acknowledges the receipt of \$15.60, as follows: \$5.60 from the proceeds of a concert at the St. Francis hotel and \$5 from each of the proprietors of the same hotel.

M. Loubet and Palace Where Alfonso Entertained



M. LOUBET HUNTING WITH PRINCE FERDINAND.

Paris.—President Loubet has returned to the country over whose destinies he has happily presided, after visits to King Alfonso in Madrid and King Carlos in Lisbon, which have not only been pleasant to the President but of service to the republic. As President Loubet's term of office approaches its close regrets that as tenure of the chief magistracy will not be of longer duration. But the President's determination not to accept a reelection remains steadfast.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Sir Gilbert Parker's Views After His Recent Visit to the Dominion.

London, Nov. 11.—With Lord Strathcona as chairman, Sir Gilbert Parker today delivered a lecture on his visit to Canada after twenty years' absence. After giving a review of the development of the country, Sir Gilbert said there was no longer any national uncertainty as to Canada's future. It was that of national expansion under the British flag, with complete control of her own internal affairs, but sharing in the general responsibilities of the empire and general necessities.

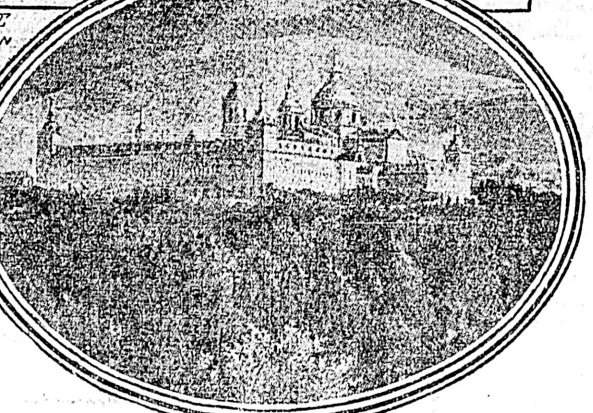
As to defence, the British should remember that the only principle upon which the colonies can understandingly work with the mother country is that of influence, not control. The counsel and discretion which comes from example set through the accumulated experiences of a thousand years Canada gladly recognizes and will continue to recognize with increasing force. Great Britain has built up a national debt in making the empire; she has preserved the younger peoples in days of poverty at tremendous cost, and they may be trusted in the years to come, when they become great and prosperous, to hold England worthy of their love and preserve sacredly a true alliance.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Rearrangement of Portfolios Decided on Yesterday Not Permanent.

Paris, Nov. 11.—After a cabinet council which was held tonight to consider the situation created by the resignation on Friday of Minister of War Berteaux, it was announced that the following rearrangement of Premier Rouvier's cabinet had been made: Minister of the Interior M. Tienne to be minister of war; Minister of Marine Thompson, to be minister of the interior; Minister of Commerce Dubief, to be minister of marine; M. Trouillot, former minister of commerce in Premier Combes' cabinet, to be minister of commerce.

At a morning session of the cabinet M. Etienne, yielding to the united requirement of Premier Rouvier and his colleagues, accepted in principle the ministry of war, and the portfolio of the minister of the interior was tendered to Deputy Sarrien. It was thought that M. Sarrien's influence with the Radicals and Socialists would add considerable strength to the cabinet, but when the ministers assembled tonight, Premier Rouvier announced that Deputy Sarrien had declined the tender. M. Trouillot then was offered the portfolio of commerce, which he accepted. This combination, however, is not a definite one, and the council of ministers will assemble tomorrow, when a final arrangement will probably be made.



THE ESCURIAL.

CARIBOO PIONEER.

J. K. Barker Visits Seattle and Tells of the Country's Possibilities.

J. K. Barker, who is one of the oldest placer miners now alive, is in the city from Cariboo, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He will remain during the winter. Mr. Barker is almost 80 years old, but is still hale and hearty, and takes an active interest in the development of his many rich mines in the Cariboo country. The Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, is one of the many companies in which this unique old miner owns most of the shares.

In his opinion the Cariboo country is as rich as any of Alaska, said Mr. Barker, when seen by a reporter for the Post-Intelligencer, "and its accessibility and nearness to the railroad makes it doubly valuable. We are located near a town called Bullion and also near Barkerville, a town named after me, by the way.

"The Cariboo, in 1854 and I have been there practically all the time since. It is only recently that I have started coming out in the winter. In spite of the fact that I am not as young as I was forty years ago, I am still able to look after my business and supervise every detail.

"The Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company, in which I am largely interested, is one of the most extensive hydraulic mining companies on the continent. We are constantly enlarging our plant, and the necessity for plenty of water has led to a survey of seventeen miles over which we will run a flume. With this additional flume it will be no trouble whatever to take gold from the soil. An average pan will give us about 30 cents. Some of the pans run as high as several dollars and others as low as 5 cents. Last season we took out \$22,000 in four days. When we have run it flume, we can easily take out \$2,000 a day during the season.

"There is practically no quartz mining around that country. Everything is either hydraulic or placer. When I first went into the Cariboo there was no one within hundreds of miles; now the country is pretty well settled."

Amherst every-day shoes. War-ranted solid leather.

THE RICH AND THE POOR— ALL ARE VICTIMS OF CATARRH.

The Power of Pe-ru-na in Combatting This Disease Has the Admiration of the World.

All men, even strong ones, may become victims of catarrh.

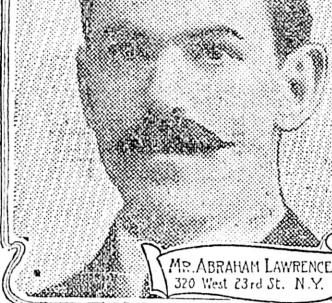
Catarrh may affect any organ—the head, nose or throat, as well as the stomach or kidneys.

In summer the digestive organs are most commonly affected. In winter the respiratory organs fall victims to catarrh.

Catarrh sometimes commences with a cold which fastens itself upon the mucous membranes of the body.

Then it develops into catarrh and the patient begins to sneeze, cough and ache. He loses his appetite, he is tired and his sleep is not as refreshing as it used to be.

Peruna is especially intended for the relief of these catarrhal affections.



A Letter to Suffering Humanity,
Mr. Abraham Lawrence, 320 West 23rd street, New York City, writes:

"Permit me to add my testimony to the thousands you must already have concerning the truly wonderful properties of Peruna.

"While working at my calling, which is that of a painter, my stomach became out of order and I suffered dreadfully from headaches.

"Every day was the same. I continued to suffer until finally I was compelled to give up my position.

"Every remedy at hand was tried, but I still suffered.

"In my agony I thought of Peruna, though I had little faith that it or anything else would relieve me, as I still had a touch of an old case of catarrh in my system.

Along the Waterfront

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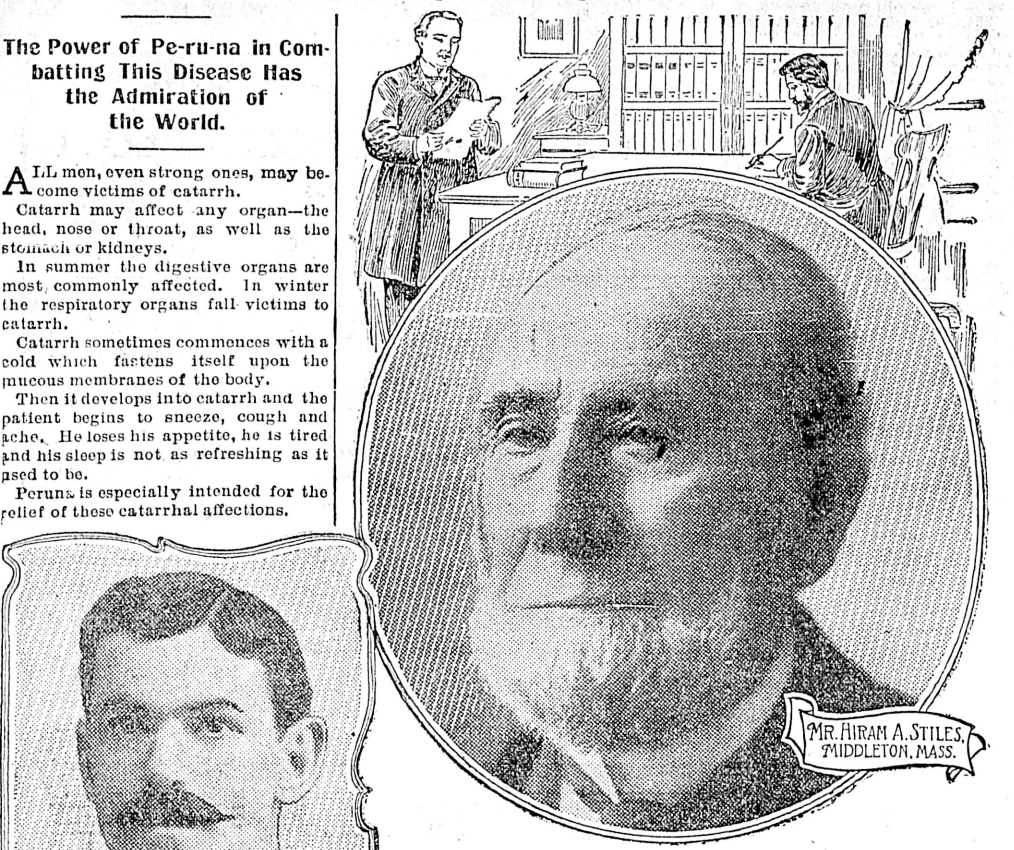
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Captain Eckstrand Given \$10,000 by Japanese Line.

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Not long ago another foreign officer of the company, Captain MacMillan, received substantial honorarium on retiring from the company's service.

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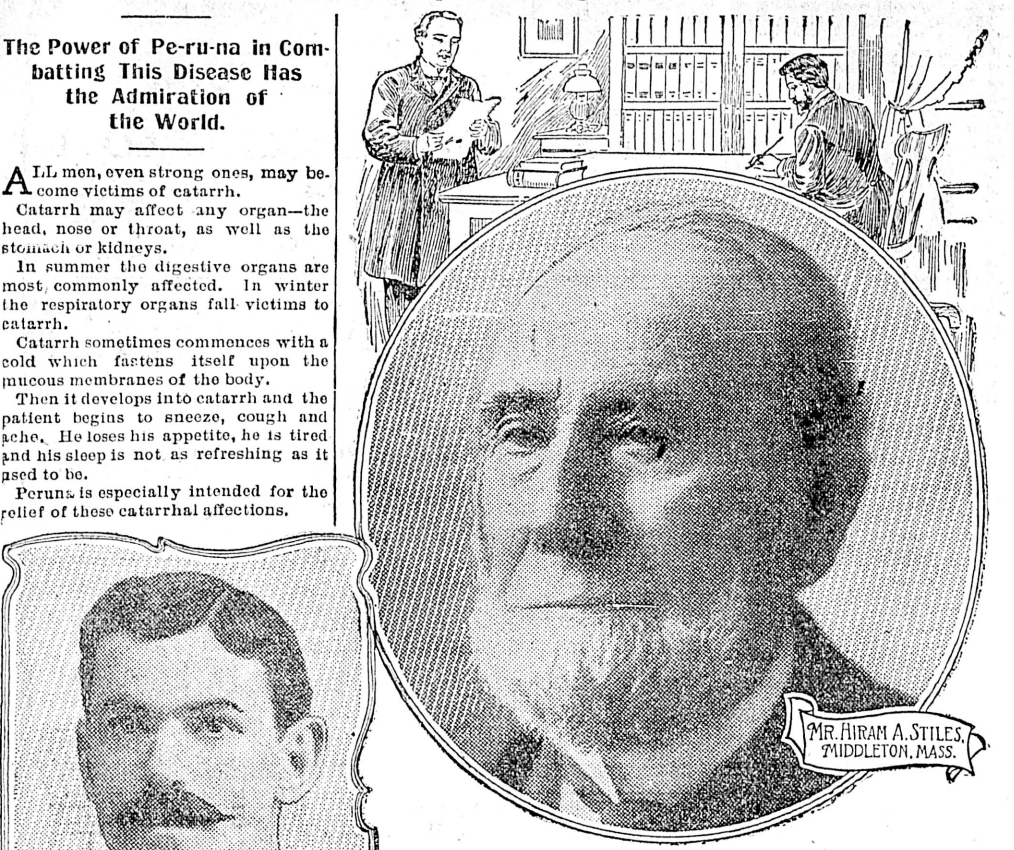
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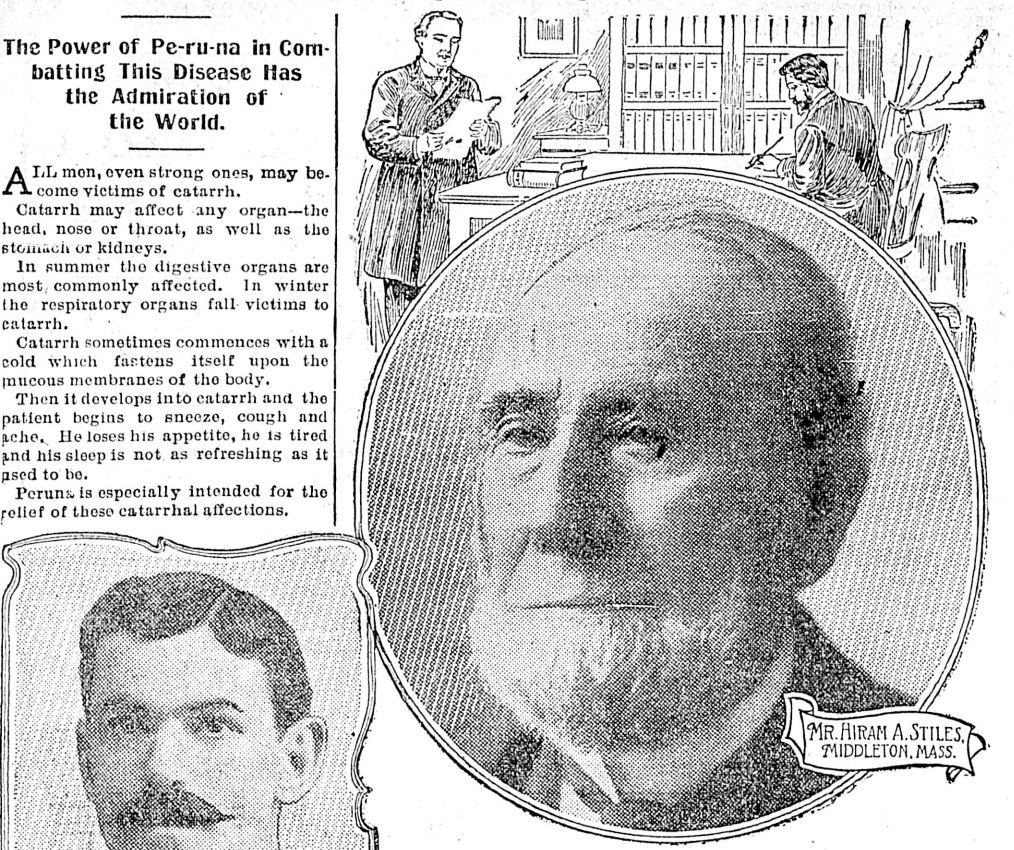
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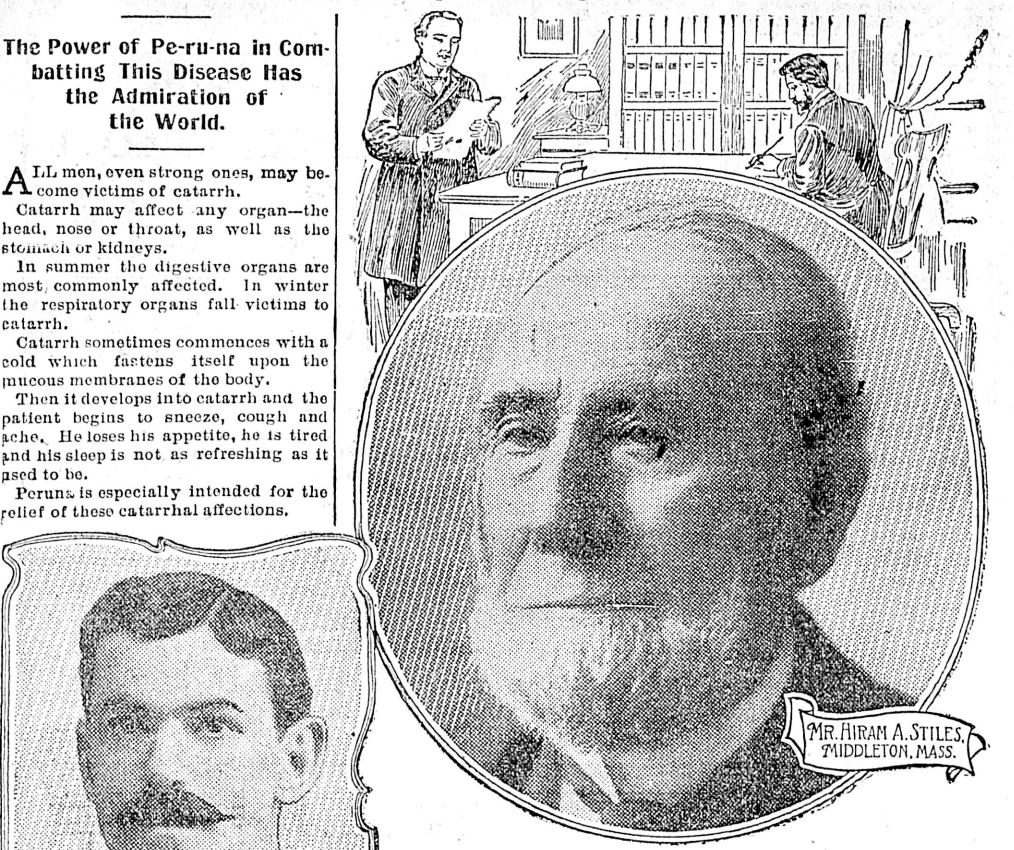
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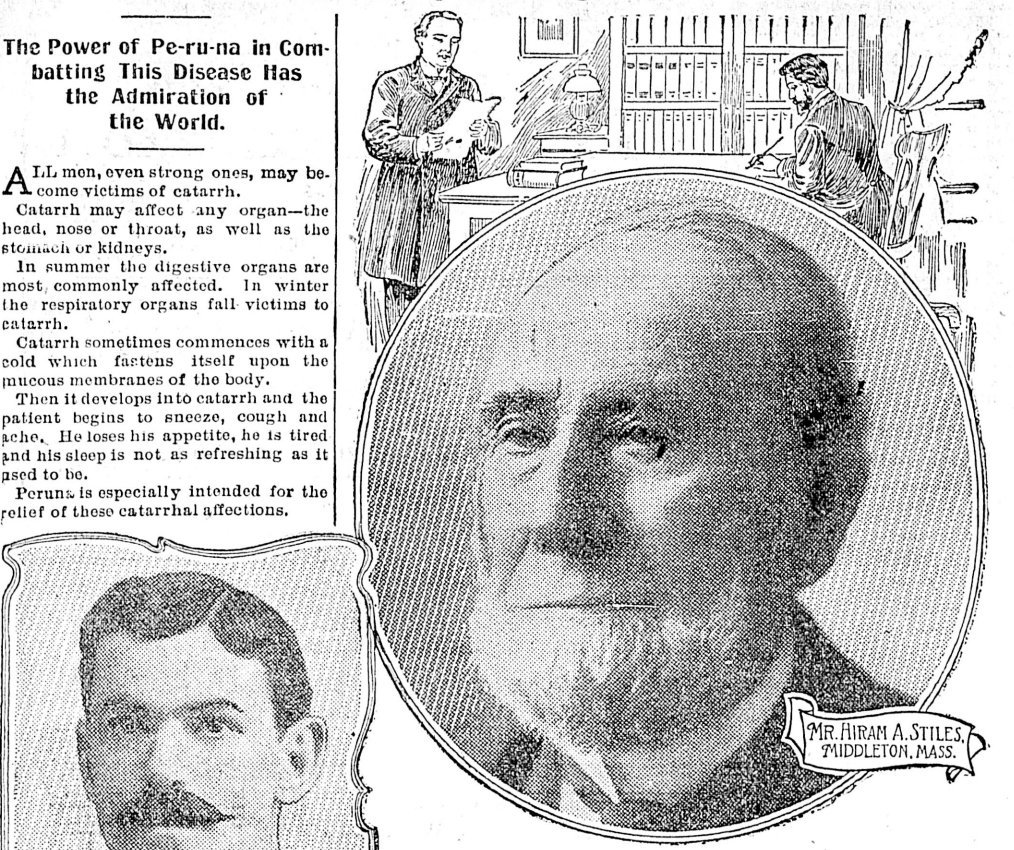
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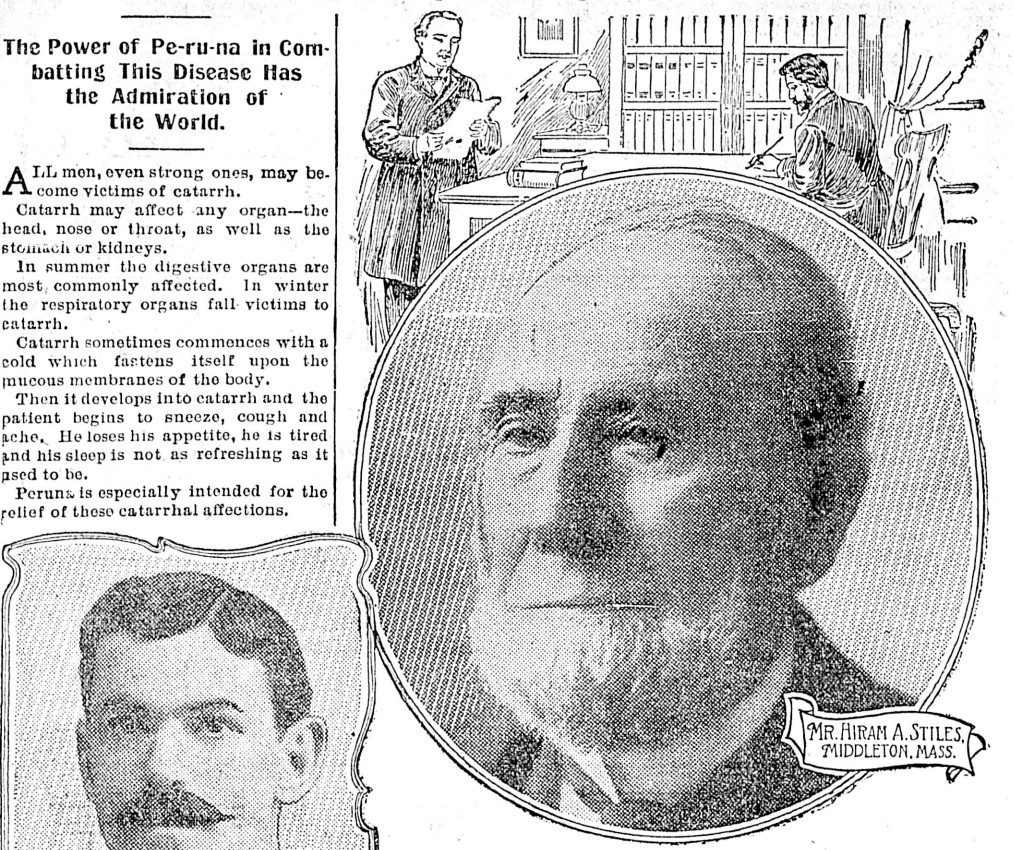
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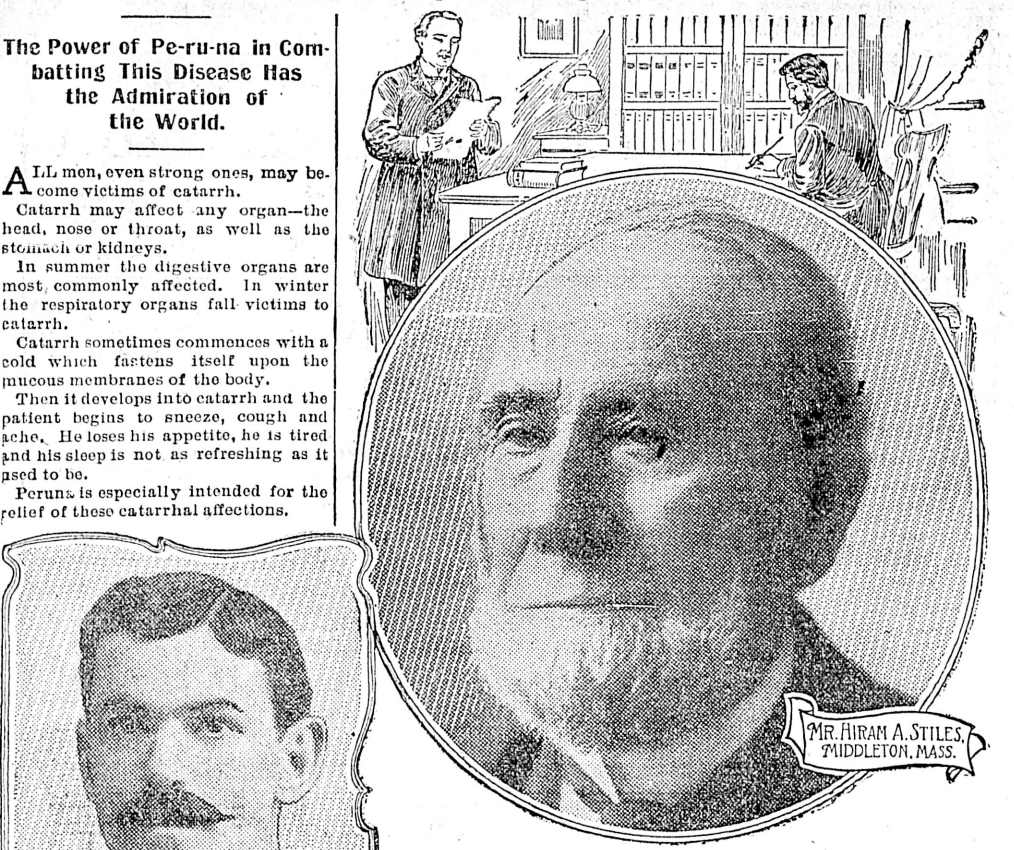
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The Colonist.

NOVEMBER 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	\$5.00
Six months	2.50
Three months	1.25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p. m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE MODERN STAGE.

Under the auspices of the London Shakespeare League a discussion took place recently at the Guildhall School of Music on the subject of the best method of presenting Shakespeare's plays on the modern stage. An account of the debate which occurred is contained in the last London Weekly Times to hand. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the diversity of opinion which existed among what might appropriately be referred to as Shakespearean experts.

Broadly speaking, the speakers ranged themselves on two sides of the question at issue. One view which obtained was that the plays of Shakespeare were at least as worthy of as generous treatment in costume and scenery as, for instance, one by Hall Caine. To those who held with this view the methods of the late Sir Henry Irving were accepted as nearly perfect as the attainment of an ideal would permit. Owing to the death of that great actor, speakers politely refrained as much as possible from discussing his merits as a Shakespearean performer, though on such an occasion it was extremely difficult to avoid introducing his methods for comparison. Certainly so distinguished an exemplar of Shakespearean art could not conveniently be kept out of mind.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree was not present, but that gentleman, upon whom the mantle of Irving has fallen, wrote expressing his views. Naturally, as a professional player, he kept the public strongly in mind and stated that the only way to produce Shakespeare was the way that made plays attractive to the patrons of the theatre, and the modern way, he thought, would be approved by Shakespeare if he were alive. This, however, is not necessarily a doctrine that would be subscribed to by the student of Shakespeare from a literary or historical standpoint.

Among those who differed strongly from him were W. S. Gilbert, Sidney Lee, William Poel and Bernard Shaw, all high in the role of playwrights. It is to be expected that the author of "Everyman" would believe in the production of Shakespeare's plays after the Elizabethan fashion and without scenery. Henry Arthur Jones was willing to give £100 for the purpose of establishing a school for the study of Shakespeare unadorned. As expressed by Poel, in the old playhouse the playgoer went first to hear and then to see; in the modern playhouse he went first to see and then to hear. The marvelous stagecraft of Shakespeare was lost on the modern stage. The view most commonly expressed in the meeting against the modern staging was that the actor was displayed and not Shakespeare; hence, of course, we have the Irving and the Booth and the Kean and the Tree conception, all different. In each case the actor himself is reflected.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, whose appearance was at first resented on account of his too candid criticisms of Irving, was the principal spokesman and was both original and effective. For the purpose of Shakespeare's plays, he said, the Elizabethan stage gave much more illusion of reality than the modern stage. At the Oberammergau passion play, where a survival of the mediaeval stage was to be seen, certain impressive stage effects were produced which would not be possible on the London stage, and he was strongly in favor of the revival of the Elizabethan stage for the production of Shakespeare. Supporting the view already expressed as to the modern actor's conception not being Shakespearean, he said that it was a great mistake to suppose that any actor—unless he was a very stupid one—wanted to produce Shakespeare truly. No great actor could be Shakespearean. His first instincts would forbid him to put the plays on the boards as Shakespeare intended them to be put on. If an actor wanted to play "Shylock" or "Richard III." it was because he "saw" himself and not Shakespeare in the part. Referring to the Shylock of Irving and the Katherine of Miss Ada Rehan, he said the conception of actor and actress had in both cases transcended that of the poet. The Shylock of Irving, he held, was much

more tragic and interesting a figure than that of the poet.

What is wanted by those of the refined Shakespearean cult is a Shakespearean theatre, with Elizabethan stage effects, Shakespearean conceptions and Shakespearean characters, having down to the humblest actor on the stage, the opportunity of being reproduced as intended, in which the chief actors would be lost in the characters. This is an ideal that will be difficult to realize. It is doubtful if ever it can be popularized while the rage for scenic effects continues. It is questionable if even we can get back to the true Shakespearean conception after a lapse of three hundred years. It would, after all, be our own conception of what his conception was.

SHOULD BRITISH COLUMBIA CO-OPERATE?

Notwithstanding the opposition which there is in certain quarters to the readjustment of financial relations as between the provinces and the Dominion, the forthcoming conference at Ottawa is likely to result in the demands of the various provincial governments being granted. Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the general question is undoubtedly favorable. So much was foreshadowed during the recent session of parliament. It may be taken for granted that some measure of concession will be obtained. If good reason for this did not exist before, it exists now in the terms which have been granted to the new provinces, for which apparently, if we are to judge by the elections in Alberta, their people are duly thankful.

We have now to consider the relations of British Columbia's claims to those being made on behalf of the whole of the provinces. The question will undoubtedly arise, in fact has arisen, as to what extent the government of this province can consistently co-operate with, and be bound by, the action of other provincial governments. There exists a good deal of misapprehension on this point, some of it feigned for political purposes, we fear, and it is possible, we hope, to make the situation clearer than it is to those who wish to know more of the subject.

Up to a certain point the cause of all the provinces is common. That is to say, there are conditions in all the provinces which render it necessary that the allowances for local services should be increased to adequately meet the requirements imposed upon the various governments under the B. N. A. Act. The fact was admitted and recognized by the Dominion government when it substantially increased the subsidies to Alberta and Saskatchewan, as compared with the allowances to other provinces, notwithstanding that the conditions in the new provinces are the most favorable in Canada and demand the least outlay for administration. The terms granted Alberta and Saskatchewan are practically readjustment in advance.

Up to the point in question the case in British Columbia is the case of its sister provinces. Beyond that point, unless the other governments concede the justice of our claims for special consideration, there must be convergence. In the memorandum which was submitted by the various provincial governments to the Dominion government in 1902, as the result of the deliberations of the interprovincial conference of 1902, the reasons for the demands for readjustment are fully set out. These were summarized in Friday's issue, as follows:

1. That new conditions have arisen since Confederation which were unforeseen or not provided against at that time.

2. That the financial resources of the several provinces, as determined by statute, are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary to adequately administer the affairs of the provinces and efficiently promote their further development.

3. That the growth of population, by reason of development, the result of efforts on the part of both the Dominion and provincial governments, increase the financial responsibilities of the provinces without a corresponding increase of revenue, as a consequence, and without provision for a corresponding increase of subsidy to meet it.

4. That it was the evident intention of the framers of the terms of union to make adequate financial provision for the requirements of the Dominion and provincial governments for all time to come.

If a general readjustment is effected it will be for those reasons and for those reasons alone. So far as they apply they are in common with the claims of this province; if they are cogent reasons then the claims of British Columbia have exceptional force, inasmuch as every condition referred to is emphasized in our case. There exists other and very strong reasons as well why British Columbia should receive exceptional consideration. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate here. As pointed out in the memorial of the government to the Dominion government, the exceptional character of our claims are enforced by two main considerations, viz:

(a) The charges against the province through customs and excise revenues, to which may properly be added heavy freight bills, arising out of long distance from centres of supply in the east, are several times greater than in the other provinces, and thus to that extent lessen the ability to maintain the cost of local administration.

(b) The responsibilities of population involved in the increase of population in British Columbia, as has been shown by a number of tables of comparison, are several times greater than elsewhere in Canada, by reason of a combination of disadvantageous conditions, mainly physical in their nature.

We admit the difficulty, in the face of sectional considerations and prejudice, of enforcing these views on the government of Canada or the representatives

SHOTBOLT'S "ORIGINAL" BALSAM OF ANISEED

First made at Horncastle, England, over one hundred years ago.

NEW SAMPLE SIZE 25 cents

SHOTBOLTS' PIONEER DRUG STORE N.B.—See that you get the "HORNCASTLE" BRAND 59 JOHNSON STREET

of the other provinces, but there can be no logical escape from the conclusions that have been drawn, and the consequent moral, and, we include, constitutional obligations on the part of the Dominion, which are involved.

While the provincial government, therefore, is in duty bound to co-operate with the other governments as far as claims are in common, it cannot, in justice to the people of this province, accept a final settlement upon a uniform basis for all the provinces. Without separate consideration for the exceptional conditions and circumstances which govern our case, the natural operation of such a settlement, although we should receive increased allowances, would in itself work a gross injustice to British Columbia.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Canada is fortunate in having a man of the mental and moral calibre of J. S. Larke as commercial agent in Australia. Some years ago he was a prominent factor in politics in Eastern Canada, whose speeches on the fiscal policy added much to the strength of protectionist arguments. He made a special study of trade and industrial questions. His appointment as a Canadian commercial representative in Australia was highly commended at the time, and although a strong Conservative in politics, the satisfaction which he had given in his position induced the administration to retain his services.

That the government was wise in this will be conceded by those who have watched his reports, and his addresses in Australia and in Canada. Those who attended the board of trade meeting on Thursday night, or read the report of the meeting, must have been impressed with the strength of the man, and the eminently practical character of his views on trade between Canada and Australia, a subject now somewhat clouded, apparently by mutual misunderstandings. Mr. Larke is fortunate in being able to view the questions affected from the point of view of both peoples. He has done a good deal while on his visit to Canada to remove misapprehension respecting feeling in Australia, and he will doubtless perform equally efficient service upon his return to Australia in behalf of Canada.

Mr. Larke has the distinguishing merit of being frank. In Australia he does not hesitate to tell the Australians what he considers to be their fault; and in Canada he has shown no greater disposition to flatter. Some of his remarks at the Board of Trade meeting were calculated to disillusionize his hearers respecting certain subjects. There is always the danger of people becoming too "cocky" about themselves and a little outspoken criticism is wholesome.

Trade with Australia has been disappointing. When the steamship line was established there were high hopes of a profitable trade being developed. Results so far have little more than justified the experiment. Events in Australia since the initiation of that enterprise have been unfavorable to expansion. The country has suffered much from financial depression and industrial disorder, as well as from unstable political conditions. It has borrowed heavily, spent lavishly in public works, and experimented freely in "advanced" legislation, but has done little "hard work."

It is reaping the fruits of its general policy. What Mr. Larke anticipates is that when the people have fully mastered the lesson of their experience they will start anew on a better and firmer basis. There are indications of a practical reorganization already in sight. He thinks that there is a wide field for development, both in the Commonwealth and in the Dominion, with opportunities for a large measure of reciprocal trade and co-operation. At present the situation is not without some elements of danger, which, however, can be averted by an effort on the part of Canada to know Australians better. The suggestion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should pay Australia a six months' visit and throw about them the influence of his "sunny ways" is an excellent one. What we should demonstrate to them is our good will, an ounce of sentiment on the spot being worth tons of political economy administered at long range.

We hardly realize here what Australia is capable of. Like Canada, it is a very vast country. We feel very proud about the wheat capabilities and possibilities of the Northwest; but in 1904, while the latter exported \$12,500,000 worth of wheat products Australia in the same year exported \$30,000,000 worth. New South Wales a few years ago had 61,000,000 sheep on foot. It has immense timber resources and great fruit possibilities. Its gold yield is still an important factor in the world's output. In fact, Australia's natural wealth has been its greatest curse. It has made money too easy, and finds it now exceedingly difficult to get down to the industrial methods which have caused its less richly endowed Canadian sister to become prosperous and forge to the front among British colonies. There are physical reasons why Australia may never become an industrious or an industrial people like Canada, but should she ever seriously undertake the problem of developing her natural resources to their fullest extent Canada should find in her markets an outlet for a large share of her industrial products. It is from the broad standpoint of results of mutual endeavor that Mr. Larke advocates Canada and Australia getting closer together.

SUCCESS IN ADVERTISING

Why the Newspaper is the Only Perfect Advertising Medium—Organization Necessary to Success in Advertising—Great Banks, Railroads and Governments Believe in Advertising.

Now, analysis of advertising shows that it is fundamental and basic principle of business success, as necessary to building business as capital and honesty are. Even more so, for advertising will bring capital and necessities, honesty, whereas capital and honesty without advertising in competition with capital and honesty with advertising easily lead to failure instead of success.

It takes capital, honesty and advertising to make success and the man who omits any one of these three is pretty apt to achieve failure sooner or later. Just the same as the Canadian Pacific railway would achieve failure in developing those who can land explored, extend its railroad system through that land, and get it all ready for settlement but not to let the settlement people who would come fast enough to make it profitable for the Canadian Pacific railway, unless settlers were told all about the land. Consequently, the Canadian Pacific, which is a wise advertiser, has announced that it will tell the public all about its Vancouver Island land as soon as it knows all about it.

Where the Element of Honesty Comes In.

And that is where the element of honesty comes in. The Canadian Pacific today does not know all about its land on this island, and consequently cannot tell settlers what they will get if they come here. So it tells them in the new book just issued through the Tourist Association that come and investigate it, those who can land is attractive to those who can land and investigate it, and that later it will tell all about the land, so that people can buy it with their eyes open—the same as it has told the people about other sections, such as the Western Canadian, and as it is telling the people about the irrigation country around Calgary.

Such men as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and William Whyte understand advertising thoroughly, and know that it consists in having a good article to sell, and then telling the facts about it honestly to the people who should buy that article.

The Canadian Government is a Good Advertiser

The Canadian government is a good advertiser—of the very best in the world—in fact a better advertiser in its field than any other nation on the face of the earth. This is well proven in the desirable settlers attracted to Western Canada through the advertising campaigns of the department of the Interior.

The Grand Trunk railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway are good advertisers, because they have organized the department of trade as for instance, when David Spence of Victoria advertises regularly the goods and prices of its establishment he is doing exactly what Eaton and Simpson of Toronto, Morgan and Cusley of Montreal, Wanmaker, Altman, Sterns of New York, Marshall Field of Chicago, and the very best and largest stores in every city are doing—that is, giving the public each day the facts and figures which enable the wise woman in the home to purchase judiciously, intelligently, successfully.

Advertising is the Merchant's Most Valuable Service. Nothing that a great advertiser does in the interests of his customers is of so much real value to them and to him as this daily publication of the information which one must have in order to be a successful shopper, and successful shopping is the one thing which has made the homes of this and every other city the abodes of comfort and attractiveness and happiness that they are.

Some Great Banks are Enterprising Advertisers. Some of the great banks are, however, developing advertising campaigns, and among these I would mention the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which publishes one of the best advertising organs I have ever read when it prints in the newspapers annually the address of General Manager Walker, inasmuch as that address is a deep, broad and independent analysis of Canadian conditions, local and general, and must be read thoughtfully by everyone who wishes to be well informed.

Some Great Banks are Enterprising Advertisers

The Royal Bank of Canada and the Sovereign Bank, the latter a large institution, are advertising through direct advertising for the purpose. So is the Bank of Ottawa.

The most aggressive of these is the Sovereign Bank, which has published the fact that eight millions of dollars have been in a year or so added to its savings deposits, through the influence of advertising.

On the other side of the international line, the great financial institutions all use more or less advertising. J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, advertising the facts regarding any of his enterprises whenever necessary to secure public support, as in the case of the Southern Railroad and the Steel Trust.

Government bonds are sold through advertising, and it is advertising when annually the great insurance companies print their figures—though this is very insufficient and inadequate advertising compared with what might be done, and will be done, some time, when wisdom is brought into the advertising departments of some of these great public institutions.

"Frenzied Finance" is Advertising That Is Not Welcome

Judging from what is said about "Frenzied Finance" at the present time, possibly the three giants of insurance, the New York Life, the Mutual and the Equitable, are not particularly anxious to publish the kind of advertising which is most

ALWAYS FRESH CROWN



BRAND THE VERY BEST PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LTD VICTORIA, B. C.

Thanksgiving Over

NOW FOR YOUR Christmas Gifts

What Shall Be Selected?

IT is high time to begin choosing and buying Christmas Gifts—especially the more important ones. In making purchases now, you have longer stocks to choose from and avoid the disagreeable rush of the last week or two before Christmas. We'll store anything you may select and deliver it any day you say. Whether you buy or not, we will esteem it a pleasure to show you through the establishment.

OF ESPECIAL INTEREST

Are odd Parlor Pieces, Dressing Tables, odd Rockers, Fancy chairs, Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, Cabinets, Work Tables, Easy Chairs, Ladies' House Desks, Tall Hall Clocks, and other things—Third floor.

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

successful—namely, the kind which tells the whole truth.

President Roosevelt has said that the only cure for the trusts is publicity, and in proving his proposition.

These are instances of advertising endorsement and success which serve to show that the local merchants who advertise are following sound precedent—a precedent which is worked out into concrete instances thousands of times in each line of trade as, for instance, when David Spence of Victoria advertises regularly the goods and prices of its establishment he is doing exactly what Eaton and Simpson of Toronto, Morgan and Cusley of Montreal, Wanmaker, Altman, Sterns of New York, Marshall Field of Chicago, and the very best and largest stores in every city are doing—that is, giving the public each day the facts and figures which enable the wise woman in the home to purchase judiciously, intelligently, successfully.

Advertising is the Merchant's Most Valuable Service

Nothing that a great advertiser does in the interests of his customers is of so much real value to them and to him as this daily publication of the information which one must have in order to be a successful shopper, and successful shopping is the one thing which has made the homes of this and every other city the abodes of comfort and attractiveness and happiness that they are.

YOU GET THE CELEBRATED FRAME FOOD

FOR THE NEW BABY

AT Terry & Marett

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

S. E. Cor. Fort & Douglas Streets

CLAY'S The Caterer

The most critical hostess can rely upon the EXCELLENCE AND QUALITY of our goods, from a Wedding Breakfast to some palatable addition to your tea table.

ORDER FROM

CLAY'S

Tel. 101. 39 Fort St.

Smoke Mainland and British Lion Cigars

Every cigar branded. Insist on having them. For sale everywhere.

STARRETT'S

CELEBRATED

MECHANICAL TOOLS

AT

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.

123 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Street

Builders and General Hardware, Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Garden Tools.

—CALL AND GET PRICES—

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack, train in connection with business. Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

CORRIG :: COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone 4738.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Had 26 APPLICATIONS FOR ITS STUDENTS during June and July. Its students CANNOT fail. Competency guaranteed. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Grammar, Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Typewriting taught by specialists.

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J. E. BARNES, Pitman Shorthand.

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Assembly Dancing Academy

ASSEMBLY HALL, FORT STREET.

MRS. SIMPSON'S children's class, Saturday. Advanced class—Thursday evening. PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN. Phone 4822.

DANCING ACADEMY

M. LESTER

Member National Association Masters of Dancing.

A. O. U. W. HALL. Beginners' Class—Monday evening. Advanced Class—Thursday evening. Juvenile Classes—Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday afternoons.

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A GIRL'S SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS Corps of teachers, location, building equipment—the best. Send for catalogue. TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18, '06



We Dispense
Only First Quality Drugs

Our pharmacy is noted for supplying just what the doctor orders.

Bring to us your prescriptions

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST

98 Government St.,
Near Yates Street.

MORE VALUE THAN EVER!

A DWELLING

In good order and condition, containing 6 rooms, bath and pantry, cellar and out-buildings.

Lot 50x140

Good residential district, close to car line.

\$1,700.00

ON TERMS TO SUIT.

Particulars on application.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

Japanese Fancy Goods

Porcelain, Bronze, Cloisonne, Ivory Work and Satsuma Ware. Silks in all colors and shades. Embroidered Table Covers, Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Large variety of Fancy Drawn and Embroidered Linen Centres, Tea Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Colours and Cuffs. A splendid lot of Japanese Matting, and other wares in all the new designs and varieties.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.
61 DOUGLAS STREET
BALMORAL BLOCK

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS

Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gents' Summer Suits dyed dark colors for Fall and Winter wear. Overcoats cleaned and dyed. All our work Guaranteed Tailor Pressed.

Remember the Place

Hearns & Renfrew
141 Yates St. Tel. 200.
We call for and deliver.

A SNAP

TO LET—Restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply **A. W. BRIDGMAN**, 41 Government St.

H. J. Bray Commission Agent
And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
Established 35 Years. P. O. Box 351
HONOLULU, H. I.

WANTED
Good Berried Holly
JAY & CO. 13 FORT ST.
Store Phone 1024. Nursery Phone 760

Ladies' Tailoring Parlor
ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK.
SPRINKLING & CO.
Merchant Tailors, 70 1/2, Yates Street, Room 2 Moody Block, Upstairs.

Choice Flowers
Stoses, Violets, Chrysanthemums, Lily-of-the-Valley, Carnations, etc.
A. J. WOODWARD
Store, 33 Fort St. Greenhouses, Hoos Bay.
Tel. 918. Tel. 255.

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CARVING SETS

\$4 to \$35

3-PIECE SETS | 5-PIECE SETS

Including the Game Carvers.

Sets of Cutlery, beautifully cased, including Carvers, Table and Dessert Knives, Electro-plated Forks. We invite your inspection at

FOX'S

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TO THE LADIES

If you need Lace, Braids or Thread, new Centrepieces, Cushion Tops and Silks, all at Low Prices, also a new lot of Very Fine Handkerchief Laces, just arrived. Plug up Phone 965, and anything will be delivered promptly. Orders taken and lessons given. **MRS. W. H. ADAMS**, 30 First Street.

The Very Best Roofing

For factories, sheds, barns, mills, etc. Flat or Pitch Roofs.



The Paraffine Paint Co.

Makers of

Satisfactory Roofing

Twenty-one years' experience in manufacturing roofings. Send for samples and price list.

R. ANGUS, - 51 Wharf St.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Elford St. Phone 1104



REAL HAIR Switches

Pompadours, Curls all of the latest style, at **Mrs. Kosche's HAIR DRESSING PARLORS**, 55 Douglas St. Phone 1176.

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9 ROOM COTTAGE

MODERN

Improvements; 125x112 Lot; Fine Garden; Price \$3,700.

EASY TERMS.

House cost \$5,000

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A GOOD

STOVE

OR RANGE

adds to the pleasure of housekeeping in many ways. Had cooking is not always the fault of the cook. Call and see our line of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. They cook well, heat well and wear well.

THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.

Opposite the Post Office.

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D. K. CHUNGRANES

Fish, Poultry and Vegetable Market

46 GOVERNMENT STREET

Has Removed To His Splendid New Market

No. 8 BROUGHTON STREET

Where he will be pleased to meet his customers and friends as usual.

Everything in season will always be found in this fine, up-to-date market, in first class condition, and at lowest prices.

D. K. CHUNGRANES

Tel. 242 P. O. Box 523

If you are leaving town by boat or train, ring up 'Phone 242 and have your baggage promptly delivered by Pacific Transfer Co.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

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FOR SALE

Delightful New Modern Bungalow
Beautifully Finished

Large Grounds

Heisterman & Co.

Local News

Phrenological Society.—The Phrenological Society held their next meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Johnson will deliver an address on "The Temperaments."

Mariner's Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Campbell will conduct a special service and sealer's service this evening at the First Presbyterian church. An excellent programme of music by the choir under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown will be rendered.

Meeting of Maccabees.—Victoria bive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, will hold its regular review at 8 o'clock sharp Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. V. hall. It is urgently requested that all officers and members attend.

Council Business.—The principal topic of discussion which will come before the council on Monday evening will be a communication from the legal advisers of W. J. Weston in the action of the Broad street extension. Another item will be the resolution from the sergeants' mess requesting the city council to use their best endeavors to have the members of the regiment put on the voters' list.

"Jessamy's Courtship."—This side-splitting farce, in conjunction with some beautiful music under the leadership of S. Talbot, is to be given in the A. O. U. V. hall on November 15th for St. James' church. The play, which is a comedy management of Mrs. Lester, is in most excellent order. Miss O'Meara and other local talent will be heard on that occasion. Tickets may be had from S. Talbot at the Bell Piano Company, Fort Street, also from Messrs. Hibben.

Church Lecture.—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the lieutenant-governor, regrets that he is unable to take the chair on Monday evening for the lecture to be given by Dr. M. A. Mathews of Seattle in the Metropolitan Methodist church. Dr. Mathews will lecture on the topic "A Four Square Girl," and being one of the best speakers and a noted lecturer of the league invites all to come and hear him.

Scottish Concert.—The First Presbyterian church choir have consented to give a Scottish concert in Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church of the western suburb. The choir had been requested to repeat the late successful Halloween concert, but decided to give an entire change of programme. Further particulars will be given later.

A New Directory.—Wm. Henderson, manager of the Henderson Publishing Company, is in the city. He announces that a new city directory has been issued for the year 1905-06. It is the twelfth edition and includes an improved street and avenue guide, showing a complete index to system of house numbering, a complete street directory, and alphabetically arranged list of business firms and companies, professional men and private citizens. Copies will be distributed among the subscribers without delay.

United Workmen.—At the last meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Order of United Workmen, seven candidates for admission applied for the benefits of the order, and a committee was appointed to confer with the other lodges to arrange a programme for a winter campaign. The members of Vancouver lodge will visit Western Star lodge on Monday evening at the meeting room in Victoria West. The workmen publish a monthly newspaper and have an office in Troncyne avenue, where the grand recorder attends to visiting members and conducts the affairs of the order throughout the jurisdiction of British Columbia.

A Printer's Death.—In the Typographic Journal for November the following paragraph appears: "Wilfrid Le Claire, known as 'Frenchy,' died at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 22, 1905. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the relatives of the deceased is requested to correspond with M. J. McAniff, jr., care Mississippi Printing Company, Vicksburg, Miss." Wilfrid Le Claire was a native of Victoria and formerly attended St. Louis College, this city, about twenty years ago, later learning his trade as a printer in the local office of this city. He returned to Victoria and worked on the Colonist about eight years ago for a short time and then returned to the east. A brother is supposed to be in Vancouver at the present time.

Teachers' Institute.—A meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday afternoon. Owing to the absence of Miss Mills, who was to introduce the subject of drawing, Mr. Bins gave a short account of the system in use in England, and thought that the trouble in the local schools was due to the fact that many of the teachers had not taken drawing when they were attending the high schools and training institutes. He thought that classes might be arranged so that any teacher wishing to acquire a further knowledge of the subject might be able to do so. Mr. Bins answered several questions about the advisability of having a specialist to supervise the teaching of drawing in the city schools, and a general discussion took place as to the merits and defects of the system. The subject proved very interesting, and as time did not permit of a full discussion it was deemed advisable to adjourn the debate to the next meeting. Miss Colquhoun gave a vocal solo and others assisted in the musical part of the programme.

For solid comfort travel by the Northern Pacific's swell train, the "North Coast Limited."

If you are going East, take the Northern Pacific's popular electric lighted train, the "North Coast Limited."

A number of nice furnished rooms to rent by the month at Hotel Davies. Moderate prices.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Extra Social.—Mrs. Simpson will give an extra social to her evening classes on Tuesday evening, the 14th. The charges will remain the same, but for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies. Light refreshments will be served during the evening and Miss Thain's orchestra will supply an excellent programme of the latest dances.

Musical Festival.—The subscribers' list is now open for the musical festival. The prices of subscription tickets are \$1.50 each (or \$2.50 for the two evenings) and \$1. Names will be received and tickets issued by any member of the committee, or by the music stores in town. The seating plan will be opened to holders of these tickets two days before it is opened to non-subscribers.

Poultry Association.—A meeting of the Victoria Poultry Association will be held in the city hall Tuesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. As it is not many weeks now before the annual show, a large attendance is requested. All interested in poultry are asked to come and help the association make Victoria's show one of the best on the coast.

A Real Grievance.—In another column we found a letter of a reward person who will give evidence that will convict the person who broke a large window in his place of business last evening. Mr. Stewart states that he is going tired paying for glass that has to be broken and intends to put a stop to it.

King's Daughters.—A social meeting of the King's Daughters was held in the rooms of the society, Fort Street, yesterday afternoon. A very enjoyable afternoon was passed. One particularly interesting event was the "dash count," the ladies' prizes for which were won by Miss Phipps, first, number 205; Miss T. Dumbleton, second, number 204. Boys—Jack Clay, first, number 202; Darcy Rowe, second, number 201.

A Recital.—That the programme to be presented at Institute hall Tuesday evening, November 21, will be a deservedly popular one is evident from the fact that the monologue, "Maid and Matron," which will be given by Miss Underhill, will be an entirely different production to anything ever given in the city. Each part of the monologue will be presented in an entirely different costume, and Miss Underhill's ability as an elocutionist is a high order of reading matter to the public. The musical portion of the programme will be contributed by Miss Sehl, Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Miss Howell, Messrs. E. H. Russell and D. Christopher, all of whom are well known to Victoria audiences, and Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Steele, who, though only a short time residents of the city, have already won for themselves a place among the first vocalists.

Seamen's Institute.—The manager of the Seamen's Institute, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a number of donations during the month of October from the following: Mrs. J. D. Penberton, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. G. E. Scott, Mrs. R. E. McKicking, Mrs. H. D. Holmeke, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, the Navy League (Victoria-Esquimalt Branch) B. C., the Salvation Army, Capt. C. Strongren, Mr. J. R. Mackie, Mr. S. G. Russell, Mr. N. Shakespeare, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. J. L. Burnett, Mr. G. Bayne, Mr. Spurdell, the Bishop of Columbia, Mr. Wm. Atkins and the George Carter Co., Ltd. During the past month literature was supplied by the institute to the crew of the steamship Tees.

A Simla Ball.—A Colonist correspondent sends a copy of the News of India of October 12, published at Simla, in which, in the lengthy account of a costume ball at the vice-regal lodge, appears the following: "One of the most beautiful and certainly quite the most interesting costume was that of Mrs. Livingston-Thompson. The dress and jewels belonged originally to Zienut Mahal, the favorite wife of Bahadur Shah, the Great Moghul and last King of Delhi. Zienut Mahal was the one wife permitted to accompany the old king into exile after his famous trial at Delhi in 1857. Mrs. Livingston-Thompson's father, the late Col. R. C. Tytler, purchased the costume and jewels at the sale held by the British government after the siege of the palace effects, and these were presented to her by her parents on her marriage to Capt. Livingston-Thompson, etc. of the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars." Valmusep, the well known artist, who painted the state picture of the proclamation of the late Queen as Empress of India, declared he had never seen any Oriental costume to equal this one in artistic coloring and splendor."

A Reminiscence.—Referring to the King's birthday, the New Westminster Columbian says: Mr. A. C. Armstrong called to mind how the Royal City celebrated the coming of age of His Majesty, then prince of Wales. Great arches had been erected in Columbia street, the largest at the "second angle," about the present site of the Bank of Montreal. As high noon there was a full dress parade of the Royal Engineers corps under Col. Moody, and these, headed by the regimental band, marched down Columbia street, incidentally to the great admiration of about 10,000 Indians, who had assembled for the celebration. "It was just such a day as today," remarked Mr. Armstrong, which shows the fine weather of November is a feature of New Westminster climate. Culture was then too few of stumps and ruts to permit of horse-racing, but in the afternoon there was a programme of sports carried out on the cricket ground, the site now occupied by the provincial asylum. In the evening there was a grand ball, and, though this was communicated in a whisper, fully two-thirds of the white population felt the effects of too frequently drinking the health of the popular Prince and future King.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE US WHEN YOU NEED A NEW SUIT OR OVERCOAT?

We have a FINE BLACK WORSTED SPECIAL that we are offering at

\$28.00 A SUIT

It is absolutely guaranteed in every respect. Also a large assortment of

OVERCOATINGS at reasonable prices. We want you to take us up on this and make us show what we consider a bargain.

PEDEN'S - Merchant Tailor - 36 FORT ST.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Duncan.

Marlborough Club.—The Marlborough dancing club will meet in A. O. U. V. hall Tuesday, November 14th.

Refuge Home.—The regular monthly meeting of the Refuge Home committee will be held at the home, North Pembroke street, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

Social Evening.—The second social evening of the season at St. Barnabas' church will be held on Tuesday next. All friends are cordially invited.

St. John's Social.—The next social in St. John's schoolroom will take place on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 8 p. m. It is hoped that this will be well attended as the last, which was most successful.

Domestic Science.—Miss McKeand is forming a class in domestic science for Saturday mornings. Those wishing to join will kindly send their names to Miss McKeand at once.

Fisheries Commission.—J. P. Babcock, provincial fisheries commissioner and a member of the British Columbia fisheries commission, and O. D. H. Warden, official photographer of the commission, returned to the city last night from Seattle, where they had been in attendance at the international conference. The British Columbia fisheries commission will reassemble at New Westminster at the city hall on Tuesday next. The other members of the commission go direct from Seattle to the Royal City.

High School Cadets.—The cadets met at the drill hall on Saturday morning by arrangement with Maj. Wilson and Capt. Michel for the purpose of hearing extracts of a lecture delivered some years ago before the Veterans' association, the Pioneer hall, the subject being "The Battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman." The cadets afterwards formed up under their officers for roll call, etc., and it was quite a surprise to those who had not previously inspected them to note the entire absence of all laziness and frivolity and their earnestness and attention to the soldier-like commands of their company officer, Lieut. Lawrence Macrae, reflecting great credit on Warrant Officer Mulcahy, drill instructor.

An Interior Visitor.—Alfred Penzer and wife of Kamloops are spending a few days in the city, guests at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Penzer is one of the most prominent railway contractors in the west, having been in the mountain division of the C. P. R. service since 1887. He came down to the coast to attend the recent Anglican Synod meeting at New Westminster and also the semi-annual gathering of the Mystic Shrine here. Speaking of his home town, Mr. Penzer said that one of the largest irrigation undertakings in the interior was that of "Peintlands," adjoining the inland capital. Here several thousand acres of land had been brought under irrigation ready for cultivation, and quite a substantial population would in a short time be added to that section of the "dry belt." That Kamloops are enthusiastic in everything pertaining to the material growth of their pretty city, he stated that at a recent benefit concert by home talent given under the auspices of the Sons of England on Nelson's centenary, \$200 was cleared by the society. This sum is to be devoted to furnishing ten beds in one of the new wards now being added to the Royal Inland hospital.

When You Are in Need.—When you are in need of a tray or waiter, call and see our stock. Nickel-plated round trays, 25c and 50c each; japanned oblong trays, 25c, 45c, and 50c; Carpathian silver trays, \$2; lithographed trays in seven different patterns, at 75c each. These trays are very handsome and are not easily scratched. Japanned waiters, extra heavy, \$2.25. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas Street.

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK —IS— BARGAIN DAY WITH US

We carry a complete,

UP-TO-DATE STOCK

—OF—

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

Our VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, MANDOLINS, MANDOLINETTES are sold under ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

Our stock of FURNISHINGS and REPAIR PARTS for all musical instruments is complete.

IN SHEET MUSIC and FOLIOS We are easily leaders.

Try us for anything in the

TALKING MACHINE

Line, The Columbia, The Victor and The Edison Machines are OUR INVINCIBLE TRIO.

Fletcher Bros.

GOVERNMENT ST.

D. W. Higgins' new book of local tales, "The Passing of a Race," now on sale. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

CAMPBELL'S

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

Dressing Jackets, Gowns

—and Bath Robes—

To Be Cleared at Special Prices.

ALL NEW STYLES

11 Eiderdown Flannelette Dressing Jackets, \$1.25, to.....	\$.75
50 Eiderdown Flannelette Dressing Jackets, \$1.75 and \$2.00, to.....	1.25
12 Wool Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, \$2.50 to	1.75
17 Eiderdown Flannelette Gowns, \$2.25 and \$2.90, to.....	1.50

ALL OUR

Swell Eiderdown Bath Robes
At Special Prices

Call and Inspect

Our beautiful line of New Hand Bags, all of the most Up-to-Date Patterns.

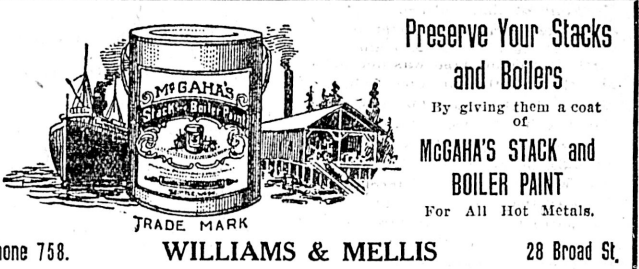
Direct from New York.

Make your selection early before the best are gone. Prices from

\$2.50 to \$10.00

C. E. REDFERN

GOVERNMENT STREET



Preserve Your Stacks and Boilers

By giving them a coat of

McGAHA'S STACK and BOILER PAINT

For All Hot Metals.

'Phone 758. WILLIAMS & MELLIS 28 Broad St.

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

of all kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.


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JAS. LEIGH & SONS</

Millions of Smokers use

MOGUL

Egyptian Cigarettes



Cork Tips
15c Per Box

A Romance of Early Winnipeg

Narrative Based on Life of One of Most Gifted Criminals in History.

A Story From "Canada First" Which Will Be Read With Much Interest.

Canada First.

The following is said to be a true narrative, based on the life of one of the most mysterious and gifted criminals in history:

In the early seventies a slight aristocratic-looking young man stepped from a carriage into the jewelry establishment of Marshall, the most fashionable jeweler of his day in Edinburgh. There was evident taste in his selections of various articles of jewelry and particular interest was shown by him in a small silver casket of Venetian workmanship. He instructed that his purchases be sent to a fashionable hotel, with the bill. Whatever hesitation Marshall or his people might have had regarding the account was removed by the card handed by the distinguished looking purchaser, which read, "Donald Charles Meath Gordon"—the family name of at least three of the noblest families in Britain—and a reference to one of the best-known divines of the Scottish capital. His appearance in the same shop with this ceremony a few days afterwards completely allayed any doubts of Marshall regarding payment for the extensive purchase.

The next the world knows of Lord Meath Gordon was his appearance in London as a guest of a well-known corporation solicitor. From this shrewd adviser of financial investment the records show that Lord Meath Gordon borrowed more than \$10,000. Shortly afterwards he was heard of in New York as a guest at the Astor House, then the fashionable hotel of the United States metropolis.

At this time the financial world was agitated by the colossal schemes of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, among which the wrecking of the Erie railway, then one of the chief railways of the continent, was a considerable factor.

There is a mystery surrounding the origin of a report, which soon spread through Wall street and into the counting-houses of the wealthy and speculative, that the good-looking young titled Britisher registered at the Astor House was the representative of the British bondholders of the Erie railway.

way. These interests were great, and were presumably hostile to the Gould plans. The story is told in the newspapers of the time that Lord Meath Gordon was the only man of the day in the financial world of the United States who dared treat Jay Gould cavalierly. The American millionaire so runs the account, was kept kicking his heels day after day in the anteroom of Lord Meath Gordon's apartments while awaiting an opportunity to confer with the supposed representative of the British interests of the Erie railway. The first interview resulted in the great American capitalist being abruptly thrown out of the door by the apparently insulted young aristocrat. The last resulted in the deposit by Gould of negotiating securities amounting to several million dollars in the hands of Lord Meath Gordon as evidence of good faith on the part of Gould in a transaction whereby the British investors were to be outwitted through the breach of faith of their supposed agent.

The game was a gigantic one, for a boy only out of his teens was seeking to outwit on his own ground the shrewdest financiers of the American continent. He succeeded after a certain amount of vexatious litigation in New York. He escaped successful criminal prosecution through the dubious character of the original transaction and the alleged complicity of Gould in his scheme against the British investors.

Lord Meath Gordon was next heard of in St. Paul, Minn. It was the time of the construction of the great transcontinental railway, the Northern Pacific, then being built under great financial difficulties. The arrival of a millionaire and a British lord in one and the same person could mean only one thing—investment in the wild prairie lands of the embarrassed railway. He was treated royally by the officials, excursions were made to prospective townships, a great buffalo hunt was arranged, and on many a site of a now prosperous Minnesota and Dakota town the historic banner of the Grand Gordons of Scotland and the Stars and Stripes fluttered before the marquee of youth who was becoming a continent to the fullest.

But the implacable Jay Gould still had his emissaries on the trail of the young adventurer, and Gordon knew it. In consequence, one day the people of St. Paul learned that a buffalo hunt had culminated in the arrival of Lord Meath Gordon at Fort Gary, then forming the nucleus of the city of Winnipeg.

The life of Lord Meath Gordon is well known to the Winnipeggers of the early days. He occupied the home on the estate at Silver Heights owned by the governor of the Hudson's Bay company. This is now Lord Strathcona Canadian commissioner in London. Lord Meath Gordon's hospitality was a by-word from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Silver Heights was the centre of the social life of the little settlement on the banks of the Red river. What if there was a cloud over the face of a gentle-mannered man with fascinating gifts and of Irish generosity? The Northwest settlement, an new-born province of Canada, took him, as was the way of the frontier, for what he appeared to be. The intimate friend of the provincial ministers of the crown, of the judiciary, of the members of the militia, and of the better class of professional men, he was also the comrade of the half-breeds and Indians on many a buffalo hunt or canoe trip into the untravelled north.

Copies of Debut and Burke, the chroniclers of the British peerage, were not on the bookshelves of the then isolated settlement, and it was easy to convince the recipients of the generous hospitality of an aristocratic-looking young man of refined and scholarly tastes that he was a Scottish lord who has escaped from the meshes of a net set by an unscrupulous Wall street operator.

While Gordon was the guest of gubernatorial dinners and the host of great hunting parties, Jay Gould had not been idle. Several attempts had been made on hunting trips to inveigle the youth across the border to a spot where he could be arrested on a criminal charge. The crime of obtaining money under false pretences was not extraditable under the Ashburton treaty, and various were the schemes which Gould tirelessly set in motion to bring Gordon within the clutches of United States law.

Kidnaping was attempted twice, and once was almost successful. In

the dead of night the chief of police of St. Paul with two United States constables, handcuffed Gordon to his bed at Silver Heights, and on swift horses bore him toward the United States border. The body servant of Gordon, his foster-brother, it was said, a young Highlander, who was believed to be the sole repository of the secret of his mysterious life, aroused the town of Winnipeg, a few miles away. An armed rescue party was at once despatched in pursuit. The attorney-general wired Pembina, the border town toward which the kidnapers had ridden, and great was the jubilation along the Red River when the news came that the men of Pembina had forced the release of Gordon from the quasi-official kidnapers at the point of the revolver.

The breakers of international law were taken prisoners, and prosecuted by Attorney-General Clark, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Representations were submitted to the British government, and a long and dangerous correspondence took place between London and Washington regarding the matter.

Foiled in this attempt, detectives were sent to Great Britain by Gould to ferret out the career of Gordon in Scotland. That career so far as they could learn began in the Princess street jewelry shop of Marshall in Edinburgh. Beyond that nothing could be discovered. But pertinacity, time and money do much, and the agents persuaded Marshall to make a trip to Toronto, and there on Canadian soil lay an information regarding the styling himself Lord Meath Gordon, charging him with obtaining jewelry under false pretences, specifically mentioning a Venetian casket of antique workmanship.

In the depths of winter the journey of the Canadian police officers was one and the arrest consummated one night when a northern blizzard made the trail between Silver Heights and Winnipeg almost impassable. Gordon had taken his arrest with the cool insouciance that was his distinguished characteristic. He sent for his solicitor, the principal lawyer of the province, who had been his personal friend and professional adviser throughout the many complications of his short life in the Canadian West.

"This is an action on the part of the Crown, on the part of the Canadian government, and I have to inform you," said the lawyer reluctantly, "that it will be impossible for me to act for you. I have been the adviser of the Crown for several years in Winnipeg, and have been specially instructed in this case on its behalf."

Gordon looked thoughtful for a minute, and the silence in the little house grew oppressive.

"You can go thus far and retain your standard of professional honor," said Gordon, quietly; "you can tell me if these legal papers carried by these men are any good, and if they are sufficient to compel me to appear in a Toronto court."

"Do you notice that they specifically describe that Venetian casket in which is the love-letter of Mary Queen of Scots to Adam Gordon? You know several people have seen it. That will be sufficient to compel you to appear for trial."

"Strange fatality," said Gordon, almost dreamily, as he exchanged a look with his servant in the doorway of his adjoining bedroom. "From Adam Gordon, the page of Mary's court in Holyrood three hundred years ago, who died for his devotion to one who lived to win men's hearts, that letter has brought nothing but ruin to his race. But, right, that's a good old story. And this means a journey to Toronto. We go by the Dawson route through Canadian territory, I suppose?"

There was some hesitation in the police officer's face when Gordon put the question to him.

"We shall try, and may get through that way. It has been a bad journey. It would be easier to go down through the States."

Gordon looked earnestly at the unsteady eyes of the police officer for a minute, and said, quietly: "I see it all. Jay Gould has won. Away from Winnipeg, we shall be in St. Paul in a week, and with his money and influence at work it means conviction. I see what it all means; but needs must when the devil drives," said he, lightly. "A cold night, isn't it? I must wrap up."

He retired to the bedroom a few steps away, from which the police were aware that there was no other outlet than the door and he and his servant busied themselves apparently with the question of the clothing requisite for the journey.

"We shall have to make a search of the premises, sir," said the policeman. "In a minute, policeman," said the soft, indifferent voice from the inner room. "Grant, help me with these shoes. Thank you, and now, good and faithful old friend and brother, goodbye." And it must have been then, in the clasp of hands in the semi-darkness, that the fateful casket with its historic contents was passed, for the police officers never found it, and Grant disappeared from the Red River settlement that night.

"You had better hurry a little, sir," said the police officer. "You have many friends in these parts, and I want to get on the road before daylight."

"To St. Paul," said Gordon, appearing at the doorway. "I shall take a shorter road. Good-bye."

There was a curious smile on his boyish lips and a defiant upraising of his head that recalled the gallant bearing of the gay Gordons of old in senate or on battlefield, and then—the flash and crash of a revolver shot, and Lord Meath Gordon fell dead in the centre of the room, carrying the mystery of his life with him.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS

With the dry, cold weather of the early winter months, parents of croupy children should be on the alert for ominous symptoms. There is no cause for anxiety when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is kept in the home. If this remedy is used as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough has appeared, the attack may be averted off. Mrs. S. Rosh, of Fort Porter, Michigan, says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ourselves and children for several years, and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

THE OLD QUADRA STREET CEMETERY

A Movement on Foot to Turn Place Into a City Park.

The question of the maintenance of the old cemetery on Quadra street is again to be forced. The matter has been taken up by those who have relatives interred there. From one who is directly interested it was learned that they will make an endeavor to have some arrangements made whereby they will know the place is being kept in good order. The gentleman interviewed pointed out that some time ago he took occasion to visit the cemetery and found the tombstones in all shapes, the vaults of some broken, and the place in a generally dilapidated condition. He gave orders to have the damage repaired at his personal expense and on another inspection he found that more damage had been done.

This brought him to realize that something should be done to keep vandals from desecrating the sacred property. He took the trouble to look up all correspondence in the matter and had found that the provincial government had offered to give the property to the city on a deed of trust, to be used for cemetery purposes only.

Offer Refused by City. He then drew up a deed which gave the property to the city on those conditions, but the offer was refused by the city on the grounds that the property could only be used for burial purposes.

Since that time the city has gone to the expense of having the trees in the cemetery cut down, nothing has been done to put the place in proper shape. The fences are dirty and need a coat of paint, and the walks are again being overgrown with weeds.

It is now the intention of those concerned to put the matter before the city council, with a view to having something done to put the cemetery in proper shape. They will ask that the city take steps to obtain control of the property from the government and to remove all the graves to Ross Bay. It would then be possible to improve the ground, and with a very little expense make an ideal park, which would be an ideal spot to hold band concerts during the summer.

Those who have started the agitation feel that something should be done to put the cemetery in proper shape. They do not ask that the city maintain two cemeteries, but if they are going to keep up one they should remove all the remains from the old cemetery to the present site. With this end in view they have already approached some of the aldermen with a request for their assistance.

Park for Central Ward

One of these gentlemen, when questioned with regard to the matter, was very much in favor of the idea, and only asked that the petitioners should put their request in writing, before they would take action. He pointed out that the ratepayers of the Central ward were very much in need of a park where they could send their children during the warm summer months, but as Beacon Hill and the Gorge were too far away it was impossible to send them there and the consequence was that they had to remain at home. This, he thought, needed rectifying. He did not know if the matter could be taken up this year, as the funds are already very low, but he would introduce the matter so that the incoming council would have something to go on.

He thought that those who were interested in themselves in the matter were in order and also that it was a shame that the graves of some of the who were at one time numbered among the best citizens of the country should not be attended to.

In the meantime a petition will be circulated among those who are interested, with a view to having it presented to the council at an early date.

LA GRIPPE THRICE CURED.

"I have had the grip three different times," says Mrs. Thos. Cleland, of Alameda street, "and was left with a bad cough. Every time I was cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I can not speak too highly of this valuable medicine." For sale by all druggists.

ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR JAPAN

London Times. We have received the following appeal to which the names of Mr. P. W. Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review, the Rev. H. G. Woods, Master of the University of Cambridge, Mr. C. Koike, of the Japanese Legation and Mr. C. Kadono, of Messrs. Okura and Co., are attached:

"Word has been sent from Japan that at the present time thousands upon thousands of Japanese are learning English and other languages of Europe, and exceptionally few foreign books of a good tendency are to be had there, while their own modern literature may be described as somewhat resembling the French novels that form the staple of the foreign literature as yet in circulation. There is thus, as a Japanese states, an 'absolute mental famine' there, while there are simply limitless opportunities for doing good by supplying this longing for all that is best in western literature."

Mr. Takakusu, professor of Sanskrit in the Tokyo University, and director of the College of Foreign Languages, has already been instrumental in securing for his country the very valuable library amassed by the late Professor Max Muller, whose favorite pupil he was. Seeing its importance for Japan, Baron Iwakaki bought the library for the university, and the books are already in Tokyo, though there is as yet a sum of money needed for their proper housing. Mr. Takakusu now desires to establish a great popular circulating and lending library, and asks for the books that you have read, though he hastens to add that new books will also be "very welcome." There must in many old country houses be a store of books by our best English authors that are not in frequent use, be discarded children's lesson books and story books, scientific primers and the like. Our educational publishers must surely have their shelves overweighed with large editions of books that have not been taken up by the public schools for which they were intended. These books have been early discarded by classic authors, wholesome romances in the various languages of Europe, will all be acceptable. The Japanese request also that old music may be sent, especially the narratives, pleading that "music is the universal language."

"Never before was such an opportunity presented for influencing the thought of another nation, and, beside the 4,000 students at the Tokyo university and the 400 students in the College of Foreign Languages, there are already upwards of 2,000 students in the various universities and more expected, whilst large numbers of Japanese are continuing their studies to qualify themselves as instructors in China. The millions of China will also be reached. A consignment of 1,250 volumes has already been dispatched. Mr. Takakusu has arranged with a Japanese steamship company to convey the books gratis to Japan, with an English lady to place a building at the disposition of the library for the reception of the books, and with

"As Sweet as Sugar"



We will excuse the man who first said it. He lived too far in the past. But those of us who have bumbled up against some of the so-called Maple Sugar Syrups know the fallacy of the statement.

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and how it does supply a much needed want for the hot cakes, ices, bon bons, frostings, candies, fudge and cake flavoring.

Ask at grocers—or a sample sufficient to make one pint will be mailed to any address upon receipt of a two-cent stamp at the factory of the Crescent Manufacturing Co., corner of Occidental Ave and Jackson Street, in the City of Seattle, U. S. A.

a Japanese merchant, residing in London, to send skilled men to pack and remove each thousand volumes as they are received. Books "that you have read" are all that are asked for, but the Japanese send a further pretty request—that givers of books will accompany them by their photographs, with names and addresses, to be ultimately formed into an album at Tokyo, and to serve as a further link between east and west. The Tokyo university being under government the importance of the library will soon be acknowledged by the Japanese Government.


"Will not some ladies and gentlemen in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Liverpool at once send in their names as ready to receive and forward books from their respective homes, and thus make fresh collecting centres for possibly forwarding their books in large consignments by sea to London, so as to minimize outlay? Will not some English publishers, especially educational publishers, at once send in their names as kindly willing to contribute remainders? All requests for further information, and all packets of books, should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of the Dulce Cor Library, 15 Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, London. Railway companies have a 'special rate for books per goods train,' but unless the sender of the boxes calls the railway clerk's attention to this it is too often ignored."

A Haunted Yacht.

A remarkable ghost story is related by some yachtsmen who have just returned from a cruise in the Mediterranean. When in the Straits of Genoa they allege that one night in July the spectre of a clergyman, clad in white, suddenly appeared at the rear of the vessel in which they were traveling. The figure appeared to stand about ten feet high and patrolled for a distance of seven or eight feet, waving its arms, bowing its head, and employing all the movements of a preacher anxious to give weight to his words. No one could understand the apparition, which in a few minutes disappeared, only to return again on the following night. No sound could be heard, but there was an obvious movement of the moon, in which could be seen teeth that glowed like electric lights. The eyes were the same. For fourteen nights these weird happenings continued, always between 8 o'clock and midnight, and were witnessed with curiosity by the passengers and crew.—London Telegraph.

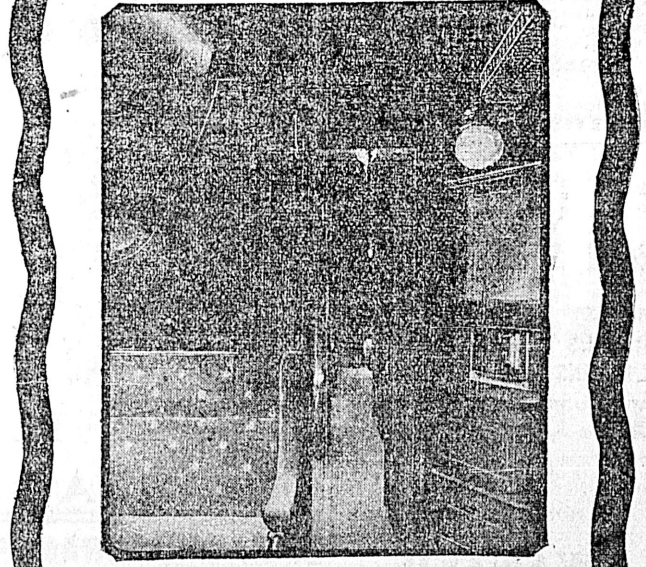
Victims of Auto-Suggestion.

Dr. Herbert A. Parkyn, author of works on psychological subjects, in his latest book, "Auto-Suggestion," cites the following examples of the effects of auto-suggestion on health and happiness: "Not long ago I was riding in the same railway coach with a mother and her little girl. The child was riding with her back towards the engine. Suddenly the mother said to her: "Charlotte, come here and sit beside me. It will make you sick if you ride backward." "A suggestion like this, placed in the mind of a child, is sufficient to influence her rest of her life while riding in any class of vehicle. The auto-suggestion arising from the old suggestion given by the mother will be sufficient to make her miserable, if not actually sick. There is no reason on earth why a person should not ride backward as comfortably as any other way. Women in street cars refuse to accept a seat offered to them, the excuse being: 'Thank you; I prefer to stand. It makes me sick to ride backward.' Poor things, they are made miserable by a common superstition, or a suggestion given to them in childhood."



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Notable Books of the Day

Useful Books on Japan

If the Russo-Japanese War was the reason for the numerous additions to the literature on the Empire of the East, it was even more productive of books dealing with the land of the Rising Sun. Nor can it be doubted that, although the war is at an end, interest in Japan and the Japanese will continue unabated. Apart from the natural desire to learn more of the David of Russia's Goliath, it is evident that the Far East is destined to figure more impressively than ever before in the economic and political life of the world, and that, in whatever events transpire, Japan will be prominently the representative of the Far East. Consequently we may expect a steady flow of new books on the history, life and characteristics of her people and a consequently increasing number of students of this subject. It may also safely be said that among the offerings there will be a growing proportion of treatises by Japanese authorities addressed to English-speaking readers. This indeed has been the most striking and most important feature of the output of the past few months, despite the fact that works of foreign authorship are greatly superior numerically to those by native writers.

In point of comprehensiveness mention first must be made of Alfred Stead's "Great Japan," which is practically what his earlier "Japan by the Japanese" was avowedly—a compilation from Japanese sources of all manner of facts calculated to throw light on the achievements, aspirations and problems of Japan. When "Japan by the Japanese" appeared, a year ago, it was rather severely handled by the critics, who found it "deeper" and "more clearly" than the work of a single penetrating mind. Mr. Stead's purpose, briefly, is to exhibit the efficiency attained by the Japanese in the various departments of life, and to show how this efficiency springs from the "earnest, thinking and energetic" and "practical patriotism" of the people. With this as a text Lord Rosebery contributes a foreword which is a scathing denunciation of the "inefficiency" of his fellow-countrymen and has called forth considerable comment, favorable and otherwise, from the British and American press.

Three books that indisputably bear the impress of a single penetrating

mind are Baron Suematsu's "The Rising Sun," a collection of the addresses, articles and letters in which its distinguished author has sought to interpret to the Western world the spirit and policy of Japan; Dr. Nitobe's "Bushido: The Soul of Japan," a new edition of which appeared not long ago with an introduction by the well-known writer, lecturer and traveler, William Elliot Griffis; and Okakura-Yoshisaburo's "The Japanese Spirit." Mr. Okakura is a brother of the author of "Ideals of the East," and his little volume has the distinctive characteristics of breadth, lucidity and fecundity of expression which gained for the "Ideals" such a wide and appreciative audience in this country. The Boston Transcript echoes the opinion of George Meredith, who has penned a few words in introducing Mr. Okakura to his readers, that the treatment is so comprehensive and explicit "as to enable us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before." Lectures delivered at the University of London form the basis of the work, which seeks to provide the student with those fundamental data necessary to the correct understanding of Japanese views of life. This is likewise the purpose of Dr. Nitobe's "Bushido," but Mr. Okakura treats the subject in a very different way, touching on such diverse topics as the history, religious language, literature, climate and topography of Japan in so far as these affect native thought; whereas Dr. Nitobe focuses attention on the evolution and influence of that unwritten code of ethics which, at first limited in operation to the warrior class, the samurai, has gradually permeated the nation until, in its most brilliant exponent's opinion, "without understanding feudalism and Bushido, the moral ideas of present Japan are a sealed volume." The virtues which it declared "Bushido" inculcates—rectitude, courage, benevolence, politeness, veracity, sincerity, honor, loyalty, and self-control—are discussed severally, beauty of thought and language distinguishing the exposition which is at the same time a spirited, though not always convincing, defence of national institutions.

Mr. Dyer's "Dai Nippon" is of an altogether different order. It treats of the material rather than the spiritual side of Japanese life, and is largely concerned with the personages and events of the transition period. Of this period, Mr. Dyer is particularly well informed, his residence in Japan from 1872 to 1882 as first principal of the Imperial College of Engineering, a position bringing him into close relations with the leaders of those years of travail, and with many young men who have since become makers of Japan. But it would be a mistake to infer that he wholly neglects the spiritual, or that his survey does not extend to the conditions obtaining in the Japan of today. On the contrary, he marshals many facts frequently overlooked by writers on twentieth-century Japan, but essential to a proper appreciation of the problems—social, religious, economic and political—now confronting the country, and, as the New York Evening Post observes, "most of the abundant statistical data are drawn from official sources, and are brought fully up to the date of publication." The Post, it might be added, finds Mr. Dyer "intrinsically in the line," and the Outlook further criticizes his work as "defective from the literary standpoint—'heavy with repetitions, not only of fact, but of phrase; it is a clumsy, unpleasingly personal and at times imbued with the flavor of the 'blue book.'"

But Post and Outlook agree with all the other critical reviews we have seen in pronouncing "Dai Nippon" a capable introduction to the more detailed studies of such authorities as E. Satow, G. W. Aston, B. H. Chamberlain and Frank Brinkley.

Far less informative, but of an easier and more pleasantly personal tone which brings author and reader into friendly relations, is Gregoire de Wolant's "The Land of the Rising Sun."

A book about Japan by a Russian writer is something of a novelty, and it is pleasing to discover that M. de Wolant, as a rule, maintains a purely objective attitude. In the closing chapters the vein is unquestionably polemical, the claim being advanced that the result of war was forced upon Russia without provocation. It is denied that Russia in any sense occupied or intended to occupy Korea, that she was insincere in her promises to evacuate Manchuria, and that her presence there constituted a menace to Japan. "When has it occurred," asks Mr. de Wolant, "that an insular power of such force as Japan was in danger of being conquered by a continental power? A genius like Napoleon desisted from attacking England, although he had one of the most powerful armies the world has ever known, and he had only to cross the channel." Fortunately, as has just been said, the partisan discussion of recent history occupies only a small portion of "The Land of the Rising Sun," which is mainly given over to an account of the author's travels through the many islands and of the impression left on him by the localities and people visited. Where he had occasion to refer to authorities his choice is usually the best, and his personal comments on contemporary conditions reveal an observer of such insight that it is a

matter for regret that he has not seen fit to delve a little deeper beneath the surface which he portrays so admirably.

Dr. Scherer's "Japan Today" and "Young Japan" not only supplement but overlap one another. The first was published more than a year ago, the latter only recently. They are the fruit of the author's experiences as a teacher in a government school in Japan, and aim at giving, respectively, "a random portfolio of views, showing contemporary life in Japan under every ordinary condition and from every angle" and "the unified story of the nation in the simplest manner possible." Critical opinion radically differs as to the extent to which Dr. Scherer has succeeded in his aim. Thus, commenting on "Young Japan," the Brooklyn Eagle affirms that "it would be difficult to find a book that would give a better idea of this fit survivor of the Mongolian race." The Chicago Tribune sweepsly declares that "of the many books upon Japan none has been more fascinating or enlightening." The Boston Transcript rejoices that "in the midst of the flood of adulation heaped upon Japan, there is at least one competent and qualified writer who has the courage to tell some wholesome truths about the people." On the other hand, there are those who feel that Dr. Scherer has largely vitiated the value of his conclusions by a studied disregard of the mental viewpoint. Without endorsing the opinion of the Japanese writer, the Independent who "fears" that "the gentleman . . . has never so much as read the A. B. C. of the heart and mind of the East," it does seem that, whether in "Japan Today" or "Young Japan," Dr. Scherer's writings lack that breadth so essential to a fair presentation of the characteristics of and motives animating the ever-puzzling Japanese. Dr. Scherer himself expresses the belief that "no American can ever thoroughly understand a Japanese," yet he has no hesitation in endeavoring to assist Americans to a better understanding by applying wholly Western standards to gauge the national character. Naturally, he reaches only one: "The two canners at the core of the Japanese character are deepest dishonesty and abandoned impurity; either would be sufficient to wreck the life of any nation." View this in the light of the progress of Japan for the past century, and it is difficult to believe that the generation of the future, just as an interpretation, therefore, we must deem these books liable to becloud rather than enlighten the student anxious to obtain a full view of the soul of Japan. At the same time, we gladly recognize the helpfulness of both in other respects. When he discusses Japanese history, Dr. Scherer is at once accurate and philosophical; and his descriptions of Japanese school, street, and home life in town and country afford instruction and entertainment.

Archibald Little's "The Far East" contains only one chapter devoted to Japan, but that one chapter is so full of information that one could not find more than many an impressive-looking tome. In conformity with the plan of the series in which his book finds place, Mr. Little opens with a summary of the geographical and geological features of the Mikado's realm, examining the empire as a whole rather than its component parts; and then passes to a description of its resources, industries and inhabitants, interweaving a really remarkable amount of information considering the limited space. In fact, the entire chapter—and the entire book, for that matter—is a capital illustration of what may be accomplished by judicious condensation. Every sentence counts, and the ultimate result is not a confusing jumble of facts and figures—as it might easily have been—but a clear-cut picture, the details of which are unmistakable.

Cordial commendation may likewise be accorded Professor Clement's "Christianity in Modern Japan," a survey, as its title conveys, of the progress of missionary endeavor in that part of the world. Concerning this, the New York Evening Post very truly says: "It would be difficult, we think, to handle the subject in a more liberal and intelligent manner. In literary proportion and breadth of view and in keenness of insight, this book is a model. It is all the more likely to be permanent in its influence because of its cool, judicial temper." High as is this praise, it is not undeserved. A few words will make clear the scope and treatment. After a brief historical resume of the futile efforts of missionaries from Europe and America to effect an entrance into Japan during the first half of the nineteenth century, and of the more liberal attitude of Christianity in Japan in 1903 and its condition in 1873. Remembering that of the 45,000,000 population of Japan less than 145,000 are professing Christians, it would seem at first that slow headway has been made. But a candid examination of Professor Clement's manual will speedily dispel this impression, and will lead to the further conclusion that—whether or no in a Japanized form, as some writers aver—Christianity will ultimately be the leading moral force in modern Japan.

"A Young People's History of Japan" and "Stories of Sunrise Land Told for

Little Folks" are two aptly descriptive legends on the protective cover of Belle M. Brain's "All About Japan." Miss Brain is already favorably known as a writer of "missionary" stories for children, and in her present volume she manages to incorporate, in a style peculiarly adapted to the juvenile mind, a great variety of interesting facts concerning the history, life, customs and manners of the Japanese, as well as brief biographies of some of the most successful of those who have given themselves to the task of spreading the gospel of Christ throughout the islands. An excellent gift-book in every sense.

Col. Wood announces in a brief prefatory note that the "basis" of his "From the Yalu to Port Arthur" is "the Japanese official reports daily received from the Imperial headquarters before being given to the press, supplemented by important information from other reliable sources. As a matter of fact, the book consists almost entirely of 'reports' arranged in chronological order, but not always with the necessary connecting links. So that while it is valuable as a compilation of campaign details, it makes uncommonly arduous reading. Now and again Colonel Wood gives rein to personal opinion, and we could hardly wish for more. His views on the Japanese army—the book, by the way, takes no note of the naval operations of the war, save when land and sea forces co-operate—may be shown by a brief quotation: 'The conclusions drawn are that today the Japanese army has no superior in many vital points; the discipline is superb, the men render absolute instant obedience to their officers, who are studious, well informed, and keenly observant in regard to all details. Every Japanese in uniform, from the field marshal to the newest conscript in the ranks, exhibits an unquestioned loyalty and devotion to his Emperor and his country that is unparalleled in the world, and is the keynote of discipline. There is but one conclusion—such men with such leaders are invincible.' Tributes to the Japanese transport and 'military intelligence' systems follow, but Colonel Wood appears to have overlooked the excellent work done by the military medical and hospital service. Just how excellent this has been has never been better told than in Major Seaman's 'From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese,' whose testimony, as the Dial observes, 'shows that remarkable people to be as far in advance of European and American civilization in these respects—the treatment of sick and wounded in times of war—as they appear to be in all others that constitute an effective army and navy.' It is unnecessary to make further comment on a book already so widely known. We allude to it here simply to remind our readers that it is one of the most interesting and intrinsically instructive of the now numerous studies of the Russo-Japanese war.

"Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency," by Alfred Stead, with a foreword by the Earl of Rosebery, K. G. Cloth. John Lane Company. 500 pp. The Rising Sun. By Baron Suematsu. Cloth. Price 12s. 6d. net. A. Constable & Co.

Bushido: The Soul of Japan. By Imazo Nitobe. Introduction by William Elliot Griffis. Tenth revised and enlarged edition. Cloth. Price, \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Japanese Spirit. By Okakura Yoshisaburo. Introduction by George Meredith. 127. Price \$1.00 net. James Pott & Co.

Dai Nippon. By Henry Dyer. Cloth. Price \$2.50 net. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The Land of the Rising Sun. By Gregoire de Wolant. Translated from the Russian by the author, with the assistance of Madame de Wolant. Cloth. Pp. 491. The Neale Publishing Co.

Japan Today. By James A. B. Scherer. Pp. 128. Price, \$1.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Co.

Young Japan. By James A. B. Scherer. Pp. 128. Price, \$1.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Far East. By Archibald Little.

Cloth. Pp. 334. Henry Frowde. Christianity in Modern Japan. By Ernest W. Clement. Principal Duncan Baptist Academy, Tokio. Cloth. Pp. 295. American Baptist Publication Society. All About Japan. By Belle M. Brain. Cloth. Pp. 231. Price, \$1.00 net. Fleming H. Revell Co.

From the Yalu to Port Arthur: An Epitome of the First Period of the Russo-Japanese War. By Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Artillery (late Military Attaché). Cloth. Pp. 252. Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese. By Louis L. Seaman, M.D., L.R.C.S., Major and Surgeon, U. S. V. Cloth. Pp. 298. Price, \$1.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

SUMMER SUNSHINE

May be enjoyed all winter in California. Spend your winter or vacation in the Southland. Take the Southern Pacific Company's famous scenic Shasta route. Splendid accommodations and fast time. Two trains daily. Rates, reservations, tickets, etc., at Union Ticket Office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

Doyley Sale.—Come and bring your friends to the "fat home" the parlors of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Doyley of all kinds, as well as other pretty and useful articles, for sale. Admission free.

Conversazione.—The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold a sale of pretty and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts on Tuesday, the 14th, from 3 to 6 and from 8 to 10.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

November.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.
1	8:14 7.7	11:57 7.1	10:00 8.1	10:21 7.6
2	0:40 1.0	9:30 7.9	10:35 7.2	10:21 7.6
3	1:23 1.5	10:30 8.0	10:40 7.3	10:21 7.6
4	2:04 2.1	11:33 8.0	10:40 7.3	10:21 7.6
5	3:20 2.8	11:36 7.9	10:30 7.2	10:21 7.6
6	4:14 3.4	11:39 7.8	10:12 5.1	10:21 7.6
7	5:00 4.1	12:02 7.7	10:28 5.8	10:21 7.6
8	5:40 4.8	12:37 7.6	10:48 6.5	10:21 7.6
9	6:16 5.5	13:12 7.5	11:12 7.2	10:21 7.6
10	6:49 6.1	13:37 7.4	11:38 6.9	10:21 7.6
11	7:19 6.7	14:03 7.3	12:05 6.6	10:21 7.6
12	7:46 7.3	14:29 7.2	12:33 6.3	10:21 7.6
13	8:11 7.8	14:55 7.1	13:01 6.0	10:21 7.6
14	8:34 8.3	15:21 7.0	13:29 5.7	10:21 7.6
15	8:55 8.7	15:47 6.9	13:57 5.4	10:21 7.6
16	9:14 9.0	16:13 6.8	14:25 5.1	10:21 7.6
17	9:31 9.3	16:39 6.7	14:53 4.8	10:21 7.6
18	9:46 9.5	17:05 6.6	15:21 4.5	10:21 7.6
19	1:00 9.7	17:31 6.5	15:49 4.2	10:21 7.6
20	1:12 9.9	17:57 6.4	16:17 3.9	10:21 7.6
21	1:23 10.0	18:23 6.3	16:45 3.6	10:21 7.6
22	1:33 10.1	18:49 6.2	17:13 3.3	10:21 7.6
23	1:43 10.2	19:15 6.1	17:41 3.0	10:21 7.6
24	1:52 10.3	19:41 6.0	18:09 2.7	10:21 7.6
25	2:01 10.4	20:07 5.9	18:37 2.4	10:21 7.6
26	2:09 10.5	20:33 5.8	19:05 2.1	10:21 7.6
27	2:17 10.6	20:59 5.7	19:33 1.8	10:21 7.6
28	2:25 10.7	21:25 5.6	20:01 1.5	10:21 7.6
29	2:32 10.8	21:51 5.5	20:29 1.2	10:21 7.6
30	2:39 10.9	22:17 5.4	20:57 0.9	10:21 7.6

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained. Equilibrium (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, in 1900, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

A CURE OR NO PAY

READ MY OFFER



The life principle is electricity, and every organ of the body depends on it. If you have enough electricity in your body you are healthy. If you are not healthy and strong you have not enough electricity. I knew this forty years ago. Everybody knows it now.

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

will restore electricity to any man or woman who needs it. It puts new life into the weak and worn-out and banishes aches and pains forever. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Varicose, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles, etc. I do not ask you to take my word for this. All I want is a chance to prove it to you.

MY OFFER To any responsible person who will give me a world-famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory (patent, March 7, 1905). I ask no deposits or advance payments. If cured pay me the usual price of the Belt—\$5. If not cured, return the Belt and that ends it. You are to be the judge, and you pay only if cured.

If you think that's a fair offer, call today and take a Belt along. If you cannot call, write for my books, giving description and prices. Sent free, sealed, by mail.

DR. A. C. SANDEN, 132 St. James Street, (Opp. Post Office), Montreal, P. Q. Oldest and largest Electric Belt Establishment in the world.



A Mining Expert Who

Appreciates Good Boots—

"Leckie Boots"—Writes

Us as Follows:

Union Steamship Company of British Columbia Limited

TELEG. ADD: "UNION" CODE A. B. C.

EN-VOYAGE S.S. "CASSIAR"

Messrs. J. Leckie Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in stating the following facts, viz.: About a month ago I had two men start with me, mining, the one bought a \$10.00 pair of Boots, and the other a pair of YOUR make of Leckie or Miners' Boots, for which he paid \$5.00 in a retail store in Vancouver. The \$10.00 Boots did not stand up to their work at the counters, and the sole at the instep separated, neither did they keep the man's feet dry; while the Boots of YOUR make have given proper satisfaction in workmanship, material, wear and comfort.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly, F. W. McCrady, C. & M. E., Supt. Cuba Silver Mining Co.

For sale retail by all good Shoe Dealers. Manufactured and sold wholesale by

J. LECKIE CO., LTD., VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Backache, "The Blues"

Both Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women—Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief.



How often do we hear women say: "It seems as though my back would break," or "Don't speak to me, I am all out of sorts?" These significant remarks prove that the system requires attention.

Backache and "the blues" are direct symptoms of an inward trouble which will sooner or later declare itself. It may be caused by diseased kidneys or some uterine derangement. Nature requires assistance and at once, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of intelligent American women for twenty years, and the ablest specialists agree that it is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

The following letters from Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. MacNamee are among the many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those whom she has relieved.

Surely such testimony is convincing. Mrs. J. P. Oakes of Prince of Wales Hotel, Head of St. Margaret's Bay, near Halifax, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, Canada, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After what your Vegetable Compound did for me, I am a firm believer that it is a wonderful medicine, and that any woman who is troubled with any of the ills we suffer from should try it and she will soon be convinced of its worth. Six bottles changed me from a peevish, despondent, sickly, ailing woman to a sweet tempered, healthy one, who rarely ever has a pain now, and who before was rarely without one. As a regulator, strengthener and a tonic, I think it has no superior and I certainly endorse it.

Mrs. Anna R. MacNamee of corner Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Queen and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done all the good in the world for me. I suffered with irregularities, backache and severe pains all through my body, and was very nervous and blue. I think I used a dozen different kinds of medicines, some prescribed by the doctor and some recommended by friends, but one bottle of Vegetable Compound was worth more to me than all the other medicines put together. My general health began to improve as soon as I began to use the Compound, and in three weeks I was a perfectly well woman.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all groans" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN. Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given.

The makers reputation guarantees the value.

"LORD TENNYSON"

Peer of 10c Cigars

Save the bands and secure a copy of the celebrated picture by Astle.

S. DAVIS & SONS, - Montreal

In the World of Labor

GET TO WORK.

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work;
If the sun is shining,
Postpone your discontent;
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.
Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work;
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work;
Work after midnight by the strong,
You a victim of man's wrong?
Stand the storm, it won't be long—
Get to work.
If success shall come you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield you wealth nor fame;
Muck or little, just the same,
If you persist you'll die game—
Get to work.
—Farmer's Advocate.

There are 700 unions in the province of Ontario.

The grape culture in France gives employment to over 2,000,000 people.

The last report of the American Federation of Labor shows 26,000 local trades unions and a membership of 2,000,000.

The 8-hour movement of the International Typographical Union continues to make headway in various parts of the country.

The eleventh annual convention of the International Seamen's Union will be held in Cleveland, O., December 4.

A strike of the motormen employed by the electric street car company at Santiago de Chili was declared recently.

One of the oldest of British trades unions, the steam Engine Makers' society, has just celebrated its 80th anniversary.

Boston Pavers' Union has voted that all members more than 70 years old are exempt from paying dues or assessments.

The British trade union congress, at its recent session, defeated a resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration by a majority of 92,000 votes.

It is said that the wages of the workers in the Scottish shipbuilding trades are rising, on account of a boom in that industry.

The strike of the Berlin Electrical Workers is ended, the companies agreeing to a 5 per cent. increase in wages. The result is a victory for the employees.

By Belgium's new Sunday law, which will go into effect July 15 next, Sunday labor will be forbidden in all industrial and commercial enterprises except sea, canal and river transport, fishing, and sawing and peddling.

A session has been created in labor unions throughout the British Isles, by the ruling of Chief Registrar Sim, of the Friendly Societies' Registry, declaring that the payment of salaries to the labor members of parliament is illegal.

The number of women factory inspectors in England is to be increased. It is found that women are more successful in detecting offenders under the Factory and Workshop Acts than are men.

Orders have been received from local officials of the Carnegie Steel Company at Columbus, O., to start the mills of the company in that city which have been idle for almost two years. About 500 men will be given employment.

The demands of the Mine Workers to be made in the anthracite region will be formulated at a convention to be held at Shamokin, Pa., December 14. An eight-hour day will be the main contention.

The inmates of the New Jersey state prison have stopped making mail bags, because of the law prohibiting the use of convict labor on government contracts. A Trenton factory, employing 100 persons, has taken up the work.

The three principal planks of the A. F. L. are:
1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.

The Province of Milan is one of the important industrial centres of Italy. It consists of 300 silk mills, giving employment to 40,000 workmen; 200 cotton mills, with 25,000 workmen; and 20 woolen mills, with 3,000 workmen.

Recently 6,000 carpenters in Boston, Mass., and vicinity had their wages advanced 28 cents per day. The change became operative under a decision of Judge G. L. Wentworth of the municipal court as arbitrator, given about a month ago.

In England the per capita tax on trade union members is higher than in any other country, being approximately \$9 a year. British trade unions have large benefit features, however, which constitute 32 per cent. of their total expenditures. Thus nearly one-half of the high duties of British trade unions goes

back to the members as sick or burial benefits and in life insurance policies.

The United States district attorney at New York has caused the arrest of 11 heads of manufacturing concerns of that city, on warrants charging them with having conspired, through the medium of an employers' association, to violate the Alien contract labor law by the importation of foreign workmen.

A small sized strike occurred on Sunday last at the plant of the Gulf of Georgia Fishing Company on Protection Island. The boys engaged in putting up the salmon struck for double pay for Sunday work and were refused. They accordingly quit work and their places were at once filled by fishermen.

Samuel Roberts, who for many years has served as a longshoreman on the Terminal City water front, has fallen heir to \$15,000 left him by a wealthy relative in England. Mr. Roberts is a married man, residing on Homer street, Vancouver.

On the Hawaiian group of islands there is a population of 120,000, of which 70,000 are Japs, Chinese and Koreans, all of whom are almost exclusively fish eaters.

The following sums have been contributed to the children's ward, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital by the unions mentioned: Trades and Labor Council, \$5; Journeymen Barbers, \$5; Journeymen Machinists, \$10; Musicians' Union, \$10.

President Caldwell at the Trades and Labor Council meeting last week spoke strongly in favor of the labor union men purchasing home made and union manufactured goods and patronizing these stores who dealt in same and used the union label. Many of the members of the Trades and Labor Council heartily agreed with the President's remarks.

The following is of interest to working men as showing the Council's position in regard to city work and employment of those resident in the city:

The sewer question being up, Ald. Fullerton made a few remarks concerning workmen. He said in part: "There is a general complaint among the laboring classes of the city that they are not given a fair chance on the city work. I think we ought to see to it that the married men especially of the city should have work. We should take care of them first, then the single men. I don't want to be said that outsiders could come in and get jobs which belong to our own laboring people. This new sewer is to be commenced now, and we ought to take care of the town men."

Mayor Barnard: "It is up to the foreman to employ the men. We can of course tell them to favor Victorians, but we can't dictate whom they shall hire. I don't believe there are very many cases where city men have been refused work and outsiders brought in."

Ald. Fullerton: "I have heard of several complaints on this score. The laboring classes of the city that they are not given a fair chance on the city work. I think we ought to see to it that the married men especially of the city should have work. We should take care of them first, then the single men. I don't want to be said that outsiders could come in and get jobs which belong to our own laboring people. This new sewer is to be commenced now, and we ought to take care of the town men."

Ald. Fullerton: "I think we ought to instruct the city engineer to do all he can to have city men favored."

Mayor Barnard: "The new sewer will take about all the laboring men in the city, and I don't believe there will be any complaint."

The Colonial Office, London, Eng., issues the following caution: "In view of the fact that considerable numbers of printers are being advertised for in this country by the Winnipeg printers' board of trade, it is necessary to bear the following facts in mind: Printers in Canada are asking a reduction in working hours; nine firms in Winnipeg granted the reduction and sixteen refused, so a strike began on Sept. 15. The printers' board of trade, in answer to a request for advertisements, has taken into account the above mentioned strike." (Lytleton.)

Complaints have also reached the Colonial Office in connection with recruiting by private agents of artisans and joiners for Newfoundland, intending emigrants are advised not to entertain offers of employment until they have been instructed by the kind in future without previously communicating with the Newfoundland government or the chief clerk of the Emigrants' Information Office.

The new municipal Staten Island ferry, New York, faced a complete tie up one day last week through a strike. The firemen on all four of the ferry boats in commission came out of the strike holes and refused to work unless they received more pay. They said the conditions on the new boats were intolerable and the limit of human endurance had been reached. The pay was \$70 a month. The commissioner authorized a raise of \$20 a month and promised that on Monday a regular eight hour watch schedule would be followed. The men then returned to work.

The negotiations of the carmen of the Canadian Pacific railway with the company have been brought to a successful conclusion, and substantial increases in wages were granted, dating from October 1st of this year. The request for an all-round increase in the rate of pay was presented to the officials of the railway by the representatives of the Carmen's Union on August 22nd last. Since that time the matter has been under consideration and meetings between the two parties were held almost

daily, part of the work being done in Montreal and part in Winnipeg. The men representing the carmen in the negotiations were L. L. Hammah, general chairman of the joint protective board of the Canadian Pacific railway system; J. J. Hillis and Andrew Dair, of Winnipeg; George Nicholson of Calgary, and an executive committee in Montreal.

Speaking at the conference of the National Union of Women Workers in Birmingham, Eng., Lady Aberdeen said the professional classes were not needed in Canada, which had a splendid system of education, giving ample opportunity for training men and women for professional work. The Canadians did not appreciate these people, among them teachers, doctors, nurses and clergymen, who went out in a missionary spirit of education to benefit the people. Regarding the girls of the educated classes, who proposed to take up agricultural work in Canada, the training received at home did not fit them for the life in Canada. The need of Canada was for domestic servants. The speaker advised parents to send daughters with the sons and to give them a home life for them would be an infinite benefit all round.

In his testimony before the joint printing committee at Washington, D. C. last week, Foreman Brewer of the senate folding room, said that there are 475,000 uncalled for publications stored in his department. Anzi Smith, who has been in the senate document room for 30 years, said that the supply of documents there has quadrupled during his incumbency, but that there are not too many to meet the demand. J. H. Halverson, superintendent of the house folding room, testified there are no fewer than 1,000,000 documents stored for members, including 200,000 bound volumes of the congressional record. Sergeant at Arms Ransdall of the senate stated that the senate documents are stored in an abandoned car barn, and that it is almost full.

Negroes, negroes everywhere, and not a man to work is the plight of the south. In constructive operations during the last year the negro laborer was found willing to work at the exceptionally high wages for about half the time. In railroad work, the negro averaged about twelve days each month. Wages are on a steady increase, many cities paying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. With white employees an increase of wages generally is followed by a corresponding reduction in effort. His inactivity and shiftlessness is reflected in the section's annual reports, which show in Mobile county, Alabama, for instance, that for the average fiscal period more than one-half have been buried as paupers at the public expense, the extent of this economical loss being defined in the statement that about one-third the entire population of the country, or something like 20,000 are of negro descent. Meanwhile the south's industrial expansion has produced a labor demand which is supplied neither by natural increase of natives nor by the arrival of aliens.—Exchange.

Engineering notes that the recent conference at Blackpool of 88 delegates of the National Federation of Miners of Great Britain represented 516,000 men. Mr. William Abraham, M.P. (Mabon), was well enough to preside, after a short illness.

Mr. Abraham, in his opening address, that political parties and sections were touting for the support of working men, but those who were ready to put workmen and employers on the same level before the law would have the first claim to their votes. The first resolution was in favor of the Disputes Bill, the demand being that trade unions should be restored to the position in which they were supposed to be under the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876, before the Taff Vale case imposed upon the unions responsibility for the acts of their officials and members.

The speeches in support of this varied, that of the representative of the Lanarkshire miners of Scotland being the most violent against all parties except those representing labour and those who were on certain lines. The debate was lively, but, on the whole, good; the resolution in favor of the Disputes Bill was carried unanimously. The eviction of the miners at the Hensworth colliery, Yorkshire, was next considered, when, after vigorous denunciations of the actions of the owners, the sum of £1,000 was voted in aid of the evicted. The question of a minimum wage was discussed, and matters therein referred to were relegated to the executive committee. It was stated that practically a minimum wage was in force throughout the federation area; but many men were on short time, and therefore the wages were small even if they got the minimum rate. The fact of being able to agree with the mine-owners upon a minimum rate did not ensure a full working week, and the question was therefore instructed to inquire into the causes of congestion in the coal trade, with a view of suggesting some remedy.

The final notice of the National Free Labor Association, for its thirteenth annual congress, has been issued, together with the resolutions to be proposed. The congress will be held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London. According to Engineering, the resolutions to be proposed are as follows: The first resolution deals with picketing, which it condemns, and asks that the clause in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, which gives to picketing a qualified approval, shall be repealed, on the ground that the sanction there given has been much abused, and is the excuse for many illegal acts. The second resolution condemns the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, for its "manifest bias and partiality" of its reports in the Labor Gazette. It calls for the representation of non-union, or free labor, correspondents in that department. The third resolution con-

demns any further legislation which shall give trade unions greater power, or lessen their responsibility, in such matters as the Taff Vale case and Denaby Main. The fourth resolution condemns the tactics of trade unionists in matters relating to elections, and pledges the congress to vote only for those who will pledge themselves to legislate and administer the law impartially on all labor questions. The fifth resolution condemns our present free trade policy and pledges itself to support the policy of the member for West Birmingham as regards preferential tariffs. The sixth resolution condemns the Trades Disputes Bill as "illogical, unjust, and inequitable," as the basis of legislation on labor questions. It goes on to praise the Solicitor General and Mr. Galloway, M.P., for their opposition in the Grand Committee on Law, which worked a measure giving "the unprecedented privilege empowering trade unions to inflict wrong on others, and to be protected from the consequences of so doing."

The following is a very practical letter by James Tager, foreman of the Esquimalt Shipbuilding Yards:

The cost of labor at the shipyard of an ordinary sailing ship is 65 per cent. of her value. When you add to this labor, the cost of material which enters into the construction of a vessel, it will be seen that labor receives by far the greatest benefit from the building of new vessels, and local labor at the ship yard is by far the greatest beneficiary. \$10,000,000 were invested in the building of new ships, more than half of that amount would be distributed in the form of wages in the community where the vessels were constructed, while the remainder would be divided amongst the various industries which furnish the material for the ship building, and gravitate mostly into the hands of the wage earners. Providing our huge iron deposits were utilized, nearly every portion of the raw material for ship building would be Canadian product, and thus practically every dollar expended this way remains in the channels of domestic trade.

When a vessel is constructed her operation affords employment for numbers of wage earners, and furnishes an additional market for dealers in provisions and all classes of marine stores, and the portion of this additional expenditure goes into the hands of the wage earners.

Every cargo which a Canadian built vessel takes abroad means that the freight money remains in the domestic channels of circulation instead of going abroad to the foreign owners of ships and their employees.

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 in the same community in the direction of encouraging shipbuilding would mean the immediate distribution of at least \$1,000,000 half of which would go to labor, and the possible expenditure of amounts of this kind in the future, by the stimulating of an industry capable of almost indefinite expansion. Moreover the vessel, the permanent wealth of the community, giving employment to a vast number of men in their operation, their profits bringing in a perpetual flow of money into the community where owned. This all of course, which is a great advantage, money would be a new and substantial addition to the stock of circulating medium, for it would not come from other domestic channels, but would be from the moneys that at present go into the pockets of foreign ship owners.

These are some reasons why, as a purely business proposition, the shipbuilding industry should command the hearty support of those who look to the greatest good to the community, the upbuilding of the merchant marine, the enlarging the market for well paid and skilled labor, the bringing into the channels of commerce in this country the enormous sum which is steadily pouring from the pockets of the foreign ship owners. In short, the upbuilding of the country, industries of wealth by the assistance of the people to be done for themselves what is now being done for them by the people of the other European countries. I think that the industry should receive substantial assistance from the Dominion Government, and also that we should have some assistance from the provincial governments in cost of labor between here and the Atlantic coast.

A HOME MADE HAPPY BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

About two months ago our baby girl had measles which settled on her lungs and at last resulted in a severe attack of bronchitis. We had two doctors but no relief was obtained. Everybody thought she would die. I went to eight different stores to find a certain remedy which had been recommended to me, and failed to get it. When one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so, and our baby is alive and well today. W. Spence, Holly Springs, N. C. There is no better preparation on the market than this remedy for a cough as well as colds, croup and whooping cough. It is especially good for children as it cures crouping, injuries and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

All up-to-date conveniences for the traveling public are found on the North Coast Limited train of the Northern Pacific.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.



CLARK'S
Pork & Beans

Are the finest selected Beans grown in Canada, carefully cooked with Canadian Pea Fed Pork. Clark's Pork and Beans are cooked in three different size tins to suit the requirements of almost any size family.

*Clark's Pork and Beans Plain.
Clark's Pork and Beans Tomato Sauce.
Clark's Pork and Beans Chili Sauce.*

W. CLARK, MONTREAL

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY, IN SUMS OF \$500 AND UP, AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.

SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE—Near Fernwood Road, a beautifully located 7-room house; modern conveniences, good basement. Will be completed about a week and sold cheap and on easy terms.

Agents for the Moore & Whittington Lumber Co. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings for sale.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON
CONTRACTORS
159 Yates Street Phone A750

COAL!

Washed Nut Coal, a good domestic fuel,
\$5.00 PER TON DELIVERED

J. KINGHAM & CO.
Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries.

Sack and Lump Coal \$5.50 per ton
Washed Nut Coal 5.00 per ton
Washed Pea Coal 4.50 per ton
Delivered to any part within city limits.

Best Dry Cordwood \$3.75 per Cord

Office: 34 BROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 647

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelves, Mirrors, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1105. 181-183 Johnson St.

WOODBURNING OUTFITS & SUPPLIES
JUST RECEIVED!

ARTISTIC FRAMING AND ARTIST MATERIALS OUR SPECIALTY.

Mail Orders Receive Our Careful Attention

"The Art Gallery"

JOS. SOMMERS, Prop. Victoria, B.C.

50 Government St.

CANCELLATION OF RESERV.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August, 1905, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kilsnas Canyon and Hazelton, and cancelled, and that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 27th December, 1904, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kilsnas River and Kilsnas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kilsnas Canyon and a point in the Kilsnas Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kilsnas River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December, next. Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C. 31st August, 1905.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply, at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for a transfer of our Liquor License for the sale of Wines and Liquors by Retail on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, corner of Bridge and Work streets, Victoria city, to Nick Hansen.

Victoria, October 31, 1905.

A. J. ARNASON,
D. ARNASON,
NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Blue Pest Saloon," situate on Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Harry Campbell.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1905.

Witness: C. K. Courtney. 629

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the License Commissioners for Esquimalt District at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Half Way House," Esquimalt road, to Alexander Simpson.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1905.

Witness: C. K. Courtney. 629

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Groto Saloon," Trowace Avenue, Victoria, B. C., to Minna Briggs and Seth L. Chamberlain.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1905.

MINNA BRIGGS,
T. B. MACABEE,
Executors of the Estate of Alfred Penner Briggs, Deceased.
SETH L. CHAMBERLAIN.



"Progress Brand" Clothing

creates good impressions. "Progress Brand" Suits and Overcoats give men the appearance that Fashion demands.

A man who depends on "Progress" clothes need not read fashion notes to find out what is new and proper to wear.

"Progress Brand" sets the style—
not follows them. "Progress Brand" creates fashion—not imitates it.

Make your clothes count FOR you, by wearing "Progress Brand."

Sold By Leading Clothiers

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Following new goods just arrived: All kinds of Silk Goods, Silk Crepe Kimonos, new stylish Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets; all kinds of embroidered Dinner Coats, Throws, Baffles, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs; Chocolate and Tea Set, Cups and Vases; also a variety of Toys, etc.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.
61 COUGLAS STREET BALMORAL BLOCK



JUST THE THING!

THE TENGWELL

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

PERPETUAL IN PRINCIPAL!

To See It is to be Pleased with It

It combines simplicity, strength and neatness with amazing economy in time and labor, for individual use, as well as for the professional man, the merchant and the manufacturer alike.

THE TENGWELL FILE

The best and latest device for LOOSE SHEETS of all descriptions. Press the spring like pressing the button and it responds to your touch by opening up at any given point. Close the covers and the book looks up automatically and as securely as if bound.

Among its thousands of patrons throughout the United States and Canada are to be found the largest and most influential business institutions.

THE COLONIST

Sole Agents in British Columbia for all Loose Leaf Tengwell Devices

VICTORIA, - - B. C.



The International Typographical Union

Fine Home for Invalid and Infirm Members at Colorado Springs

The movement amongst the printers at the present time for the establishment of an eight-hour day is causing a good deal of attention amongst the general public in the United States and Canada. Although the eight-hour day is already conceded amongst quite a large number of printing offices in various towns, Victoria amongst the number, still the International Typographical Union thought the time had come to make the eight-hour day applicable in all offices under their jurisdiction, and for this purpose a law was passed at their last annual convention that the eight-hour day should be brought into force in the 1st of January, 1906. In all newspaper offices the eight-hour day is already in effect. In fact, in many cities seven and seven and one-half hours is all that the newspaper men are called upon to work, and it is for the purpose of securing the eight-hour day to all

beautified by lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees, maple and elm alternating in front and along the driveway. On each side of the driveway, extending from the gateway to the main building—a distance of 650 feet—there is a strip of lawn twenty-five feet in width, which is paralleled by a four-foot concrete walk. Greenhouses furnish ample protection for the plants and flowers during inclement weather, and also permit of the propagation of new varieties. Each succeeding year sees improvements in the surroundings of the institution.

The Main Building.

This building is of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings. The main edifice is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing to the rear of the north end 20 by 40 feet. Porches extend from the wing to the south end of the building on the first and second

stories. The annex will accommodate about forty patients. Commodious open porches are provided on the three stories, where the sick can in summer get the full benefit of the sunshine. Large sun porches, enclosed with glass and opening to the east and south, have also been erected for use during the winter months. The building is heated throughout by steam and the plumbing conveniences are of the latest and best pattern. It has intercommunicating telephone connection on all floors, electric light, etc. The floors of the entire building are of hardwood, oiled. The private rooms are furnished with dark green shades, white sash curtains, white enameled iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, small oak dressers, each one also containing an easy chair, one plain chair and a rug. Each room is provided with an electric bell, which is connected with an annunciator in the nurses' apartments. Lawns, flower beds and shade trees enhance the surroundings of the hospital annex.

The Library.

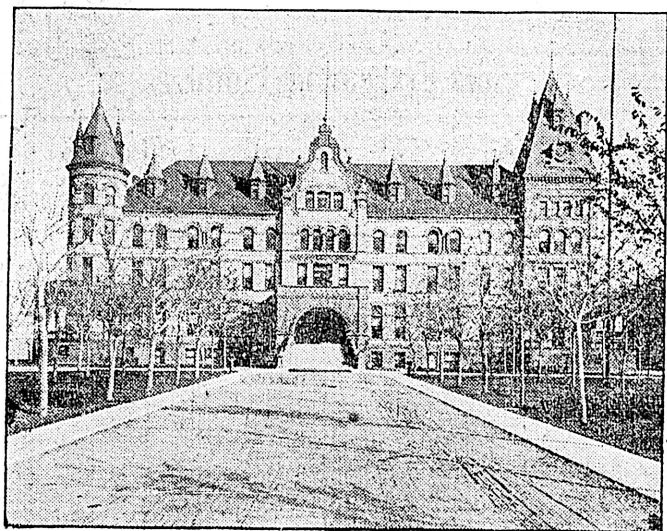
Of the 3,000 books in the Home library by far the greater number were donated by employing printers, the principal promoters of this acceptable feature being H. C. Bishop and W. B. McKellar. Many of the standard magazines and daily and weekly papers are received regularly.

Gateway at Entrance to Grounds.

The magnificent stone gateway at the entrance to the grounds consists of a central elliptical arch, 12 feet 9 inches wide by 13 feet 4 inches high, for vehicles, with a half-circle arch in each side, 5 feet wide by 8 feet high, for pedestrians. Between the central and side arches are heavy piers, 3 feet 9 inches square and 19 feet 6 inches high. Smaller piers are erected on the sides, with a curved wrought-iron railing. The driveway is furnished with double wrought-iron gates, the side gates being of similar material.

Superintendent's Cottage.

The superintendent and his family occupy a six-room modern cottage, located a short distance north of the main building. This dwelling is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and it is connected by telephone with the main and hospital buildings. The outside walls are of white lava stone, similar to that used in the other buildings. This addition was completed in 1900, its cost, including furnishings, being \$3,400.



UNION PRINTERS' HOME—MAIN BUILDING

book and job offices that the present agitation is afoot. It might be interesting, therefore, to our readers to give a short account of the standing of the International Typographical Union and the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, upon which the Union printers of the United States and Canada have expended \$600,000 up to the present time.

Membership of 50,000.

Without going into the history of the International Typographical Union it may be stated that in four years this organization has increased its membership more than forty per cent. The per capita to the American Federation of Labor for 1900 was paid on 32,900 members per month, that being the average number for the year. In 1901 on 35,500 members; in 1902 on 39,300 members; in 1903 on 43,500 members, and in 1904 on 46,700 members. The average yearly membership for the twelve months ending 31st May last was 46,724, and for the previous year it was 46,165, a net gain of 559. The membership at the present time will approximate 50,000 members. In affiliation with the International Typographical Union are the unions of metalworkers, typesetters and newspaper writers, and joint agreements exist between the International Photo-Engravers Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

The income of the International Typographical Union from all sources last year amounted to \$244,659, and the expenditure \$205,822.

Union Printers' Home.

In May, 1887, over 48 years ago, the first proposition to establish a home for invalid, aged or infirm printers was made to the session of the National Typographical Union, held in New Orleans, and was brought forward at subsequent annual conventions, but nothing came of the action until George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel presented the International Typographical Union with a check for \$10,000 at the annual session held in Pittsburgh in 1886. At Denver in 1889 the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs presented a tract of land consisting of eighty acres, to the International Typographical Union, which was passed upon by the members and accepted, and in May, 1892 the Home was dedicated, the cost of erection of the building being \$70,000.

Colorado Springs.

Where the Home is located, is a city of some 20,000 inhabitants, situated upon a plateau about 6,000 feet above the sea level. Electric cars will take you to the mountains only a few miles away. The charms and fascinations of the surrounding mountain scenery have furnished a theme for many poets. Who has not heard of Pike's Peak, of Manitou, with its health-giving springs and picturesque villas, of the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, and Cheyenne Canyon? All these and many more are close at hand, affording a never-failing delight at each visit. Medicinal springs with healing virtues, bubble up amid the foothills, and a light, dry atmosphere, with an abundance of clear weather and brilliant sunshine, has been and is doing wonders for thousands of invalids who seek health and life in that vicinity.

The surface of the townsite is almost flat, with a gradual slope to the south. The annual precipitation—rain and snow—averages about twenty inches. The sun shines almost constantly, and days are infrequent, summer or winter, when it is not pleasant out of doors. The shade affords relief from the summer sun, and the nights are always cool; and though the mercury sometimes drops below zero in winter, the dryness of the atmosphere prevents the low temperature from causing extreme discomfort.

The Home Site.

On a commanding eminence, overlooking Colorado Springs and the surrounding plains, stand the Home buildings. They face the west, and the view takes in the mountains from Castle Rock, thirty miles to the north, to the Spanish Peaks, eighty miles to the south. To the west the land slopes down to the city, and to the southwest to Prospect Lake. To the south and east the land inclines to a dry creek. The soil is dry and loose, but produces abundantly when properly irrigated. The grounds about the Home are

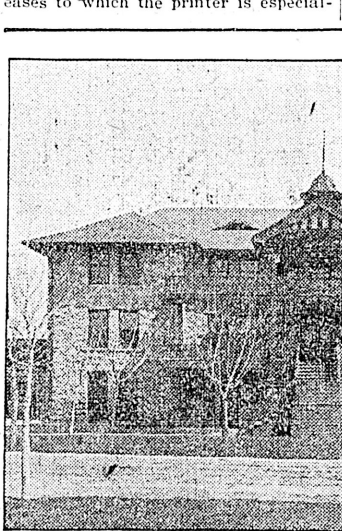
stories, affording easy access to any part of the building from the rear. Each story contains a central hall the entire length of the building, every room opening into the main hallway, in addition to having outer windows. A broad stone stairway, protected by heavy balustrades, leads up to the massive archway of the portico. From the vestibule the open portals of the main entrance invite to spacious parlors, reception rooms and chambers on either side of the main hall. Above the portico, in the second-story cup course of sandstone, in raised gothic letters, are the words, "Union Printers' Home," while on either side, throughout the front elevation, suitable carving ornaments the exterior. The inside finish is all natural white pine, except the stairway, which is white oak with carved panels. The building contains seventy-five rooms, the kitchen, pantries, cold storage room, dining room, closet, etc., being on the basement floor.

The building has telephone connection with the city, and an intercommunicating telephone system affords quick intercourse between the different buildings of the institution. The Home is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The Hospital Annex.

Consumption being one of the diseases to which the printer is especially

liable, it is not surprising that the ravages of this disease caused many to seek shelter and care at the Home. This class of inmates began increasing early in 1893, and at the Louisville session of the International Typographical Union in 1894 it was reported by the superintendent that the authorities of the state of Colorado were contemplating enforcing a law compelling the placing of consumptives at such institutions as the Home in separate buildings. The hospital annex was therefore built in May, 1898, just south of the main building, covering a space of 50x90 feet, and was originally but two stories in height. The demands for admission to this building having outgrown its capacity, the board of trustees, at its annual meeting in September, 1902, decided to increase the number of rooms by adding another story. The architects who designed the original building were instructed to prepare plans for the new addition and to carry out the general scheme of the lower stories.



HOSPITAL ANNEX TO UNION PRINTERS' HOME

On the first floor are located the dining room, kitchen, reading room, lavatory, coat closets, and ten private rooms. The second floor contains the nurses' quarters, with private bath, etc., drug room, lavatory, coat closets and fourteen private rooms. The third story contains twelve private rooms, averaging about 9x10.6 feet in size; one ward large enough for four beds; two smaller bedrooms for the use of nurses; bath rooms, closets, etc. This floor is reserved for the north half and is completely isolated from the rest of the building in case it becomes necessary to provide for the care of patients suffering from ordinary contagious diseases. The annex will accommodate about forty patients. Commodious open porches are provided on the three stories, where the sick can in summer get the full benefit of the sunshine. Large sun porches, enclosed with glass and opening to the east and south, have also been erected for use during the winter months. The building is heated throughout by steam and the plumbing conveniences are of the latest and best pattern. It has intercommunicating telephone connection on all floors, electric light, etc. The floors of the entire building are of hardwood, oiled. The private rooms are furnished with dark green shades, white sash curtains, white enameled iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, small oak dressers, each one also containing an easy chair, one plain chair and a rug. Each room is provided with an electric bell, which is connected with an annunciator in the nurses' apartments. Lawns, flower beds and shade trees enhance the surroundings of the hospital annex.

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Supported by the Membership.

It is often erroneously stated that the expenses of the Home are defrayed by endowments. Such is not the case. Since the original gift of Messrs. Childs and Drexel, which was used in part in paying for constructing the main building, the Home has received but one endowment, that being made in February, 1898, by Herman A. Hoyt, trustee of the estate of Julia A. Ladd, of Shirley, Mass. This bequest of \$1,100, less the inheritance tax of the state of Massachusetts, brought the Home \$1,045. Under the terms of the bequest it is known as the Julia A. Ladd Fund, and no portion of the original amount can be used, but such interest as may be received thereon goes toward the expense of the Home. With this one exception the Home has no endowments.

Since its completion all expenses thereof, including all maintenance, have been paid from money contributed by members of the International Typographical Union, the revenue being provided by setting apart a certain portion of the monthly contribution to the International Union. At first an assessment of 10 cents per member per month, in addition to the International Typographical Union per capita tax, was levied for the support of the Home; but the Philadelphia session of the International combined the Home assessment of 10 cents and the monthly per capita tax of 15 cents, classing

the two as per capita tax, and crediting 20 per cent. of the amount, or 5 cents per month per member, to the Home's support. This prevailed until March, 1897, when the increasing needs of the Home made more money necessary, and a new law, requiring 20 cents per capita tax per month, went into effect, the Home receiving one-third of the amount, or 10 cents per month per member. This revenue has so far proven adequate for the support of the Home.

Average cost per inmate.

So much has been said relative to the average cost of supporting an inmate at the Home that it will not be amiss to make an authoritative statement on this point. During the year ended May 31, 1905, the expenditures from the Home fund were \$90,732.69. Included in this amount is all money paid for improvements and repairs on the buildings and grounds, farming expenses, insurance, food supplies, clothing, pensions, medical attendance, transportation of departing inmates, salaries of all employees and officers, printing for the institution and trustees, and the expenses of meetings of the trustees. The average cost of the Home, computed on this basis, was almost \$38 per month per inmate for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1905. When it is remembered that this sum covers all ordinary expenses in connection with the Home property, and the care of the inmates in a manner not excelled in any similar institution, the cost will not appear exorbitant.

Inmates Accommodated.

From the opening of the Home in July, 1892, to May 31, 1905, petitions

for admission to the number of 907 were considered by the admission committee of the trustees. Of this number of applicants 707 have become inmates of the Home, and 134 were there on June 1, 1905. Any member in good standing of a subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, who has been such for five continuous years, may apply for admission to the Home. His application must be made upon the form provided by the trustees, be endorsed by the union with which he is affiliated, and set forth, by a physician's certificate, his physical condition at date of application. When passed upon favorably by the admission committee, a certificate of admission is issued by the secretary of the board, which must be presented to the superintendent on arrival at the Home. The average number of inmates during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1905, was 134.

Management.

The management of the main and hospital buildings, which will accommodate about 150 inmates, is in the hands of the superintendent, who acts under the direction of the board of trustees, one of which is a resident of Colorado Springs. The superintendent is assisted as patron, and, like the superintendent, is appointed by the trustees. The nurses and other employees, being selected by the superintendent, are directly under his supervision. The physician is appointed by the board of trustees.

Everything possible is done by the Home trustees and superintendent to make the inmates of the institution comfortable and happy. They are furnished with suitable food and clothing, medical attendance is provided, and the necessary attention is given to the inmates to their rooms. Each inmate is allowed a pension of 50 cents a week, and an additional weekly allowance is granted to such as render assistance in caring for the grounds and buildings.

MR. JEROME'S JOKES.

The English Author's Forte is the Pen, Not the Platform.

Montreal Witness.

Hearing Jerome K. Jerome reciting selections from his humorous works, a foreigner not understanding English might imagine he was reciting the burial service over the grave of his dearest friend. He is preternaturally serious; his voice is doleful and restrained; he makes not the slightest effort to give dramatic point to a joke.

It would be better, perhaps, if he did imitate a true more life into recitals. Certainly, he would gain an enormous triumph if he did. The material he had to work upon in the Windsor hall last night was excellent. George Grosz, with his pert vivacity, would have sent the audience into shrieks of laughter if he had recited the pieces which Mr. Jerome chose. Mr. Jerome caused much side-taking and chuckling, but he aroused no enthusiasm. As solemn as an owl, he recited his selections in an even monotone, and he never for a moment allowed the audience to forget that he was reciting. It was as if he were saying, "That's a piece of stuff I can write. If you can't see anything funny in it, well you can't, and there's an end of it. I'm not going to label it a joke."

So quiet was he, in fact, so little effort did he make to get into touch with his hearers, that many of the people in the large audience could not hear what he said.

Mr. Jerome has a most pronounced accent. Where he picked it up, or how he manages to cling to it, is a mystery. It is like a mixture of the Lancashire and Leicestershire dialects, with a little Cockney thrown in. It is said to be the delight of his dearest friends. No doubt it does give point and zest to anything funny in it, well you can't, and there's an end of it. I'm not going to label it a joke."

His best piece last night—on any rate, his best delivered piece—was a dialogue between two women out shopping—how two ladies spent two hours and a half deciding between the merits of red and grey cloth for a dress, and how the end the lady who was doing the purchasing bought the piece she really didn't intend to have, and didn't like now that she had got it. Mr. Jerome actually appeared to enjoy the piece himself, and even put a little animation into his recital. Those who could follow him laughed heartily.

"The Woman Beautiful," an amusing satire on the many quick nostrums advertised nowadays for making any kind of face a beautiful one, was also enjoyed by many. Mr. Jerome took his audience in imagination into the apartments of a beauty professor, and let them listen to the professor recommending different kinds of beauty. For instance, the professor had various shades of blue for eyes. This one was cheap at the price, but he recommended the other. It had greater depths of tenderness, was more effective, and would pay better in the long run.

How the whole house was turned up.

A STRONG HEART AND STEADY NERVES

Very important it is in this age of competition to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves. Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of the average business man—his heart and nerve system will not stand it. He gives them too much work to do. Women also are doing the same thing attending to their household duties and looking after their obligations. The constant strain under which they have to continue day in and day out, the irregularities of habits and loss of rest will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long you become nervous, starting at the least sudden sound, the heart flutters and palpitates, specks float before the eyes, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, you have faint and dizzy spells, lack of self-confidence, rush of blood to the head, irritability of temper, shortness of breath, starting in sleep, sensation of pins and needles, sleeplessness, restlessness and finally physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the remedy you require to restore your strength and health. Their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken. Through the medium of the nervous system they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. Many have been cured among them being Mr. Ray V. Coomer, Wellington, P.E.I., Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., Mr. Walter Cleveland, Baywater, N.S., Mrs. Owen Martin, Alma, N.B. and thousands of others.

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 25 cents per box, or \$1.00 for a six-month supply. They are sold at all drug and general stores, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAGIC SODA

OR
SALERATUS
IS THE BEST.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

side down "When Uncle Podger Hangs Pictures" was another of his pieces. A very pretty little conceit was the dialogue dealing with the worries of two married sparrows after they had appropriated "a semi-detached villa" belonging to a swallow. He gave also pieces entitled "Answers to Correspondents," "Germany," and "Paul Kelvyn at the Theatre," the latter a description of a family's first visit to the theatre, and the sympathies of the mother with the heroine.

As a sort of interlude he related "Some Stories." They were not the most delicate style of humor. Here are a couple of specimens. A professor in liver complaint was dissecting some "material," and not having finished with it when it was time to go home, wrapped it up and put it in his pocket. Going across Hyde Park, a man held him up, went through his pockets and appropriated the liver. Years afterwards that same man was a patient in a hospital, and the professor was attending him. "Ah, guv'nor," he said, "I don't deserve your sympathy. You weren't so well off years ago as you are now, and one night when you was going home across Hyde Park stole your supper." The other one dealt with two house drivers. One held up a bit of string as the other passed, and the simple action sent the latter into paroxysms of rage. The conductor, when asked the meaning of it all, replied, "Can't you see the joke? Why, the other bloke's father was hanged this morning."

As an author Mr. Jerome has achieved well-deserved success. As a platform entertainer he made it plain to his audience that he has everything to learn.

CURED KIDNEY DISEASE

Mrs. Fred. Hills, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a great many different medicines never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease."

HOTEL SITE

Centrally located in the heart of a business thoroughfare of the City of Vancouver. I have been instructed to offer 44x132 feet specially adapted for Hotel.

On this property is erected a Two-Storey Brick Building, which, with a small outlay, could be improved—and a license guaranteed.

The price is low and the terms good. For further particulars apply to

W. A. CLARK
63 Hastings Street West
VANCOUVER

Developing and Printing
Blue Printing and Enlargements.
Photo Supplies.

FLEMING BROS., 50 1/2 Gov't St

Canadian Northwest Oil Co., Ltd.
Non Personal Liability

NOTICE

The Directors have appointed Mr. W. J. Yarrow, of Victoria, B.C., sole agent for sale of Company's shares in and for British Columbia. No sales made by others will be recognized unless same be endorsed by said W. J. Yarrow, or through the Secretary at head office of Company.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, C.E.,
Secy-Treasurer,
By Order of Board,
Head Office, 88 1/2 Government Street,
Victoria, B.C.

A Rare Chance for Cheap Tools

The whole of the Machinery, Tools, Patterns, Drawings and Stock in Trade of THE ALBION IRON WORKS CO. is now offered for sale for cash at bottom prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. For prices and particulars apply at The Albion premises or to ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor, MARINE IRON WORKS, Pembroke St., between Store and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Res. Tel. 100; Works Tel. 681.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of John William Christopher, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 9th day of December, 1905, to send particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned solicitors for Henrietta Christopher, executrix of the said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

DATED at Victoria, B.C., this 8th day of November, 1905.

DIANE J. JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for the said Executrix.

Fit-Reform

The Day of The "Surtout."

The "Surtout" has come into its own as the Overcoat of Fashion.

Its snugness of waist and sweep of skirt, lend a poise—an air—a dignity—peculiarly its own.

Fit-Reform "Surtouts" are London's newest styles—modified to suit the Canadian taste.

\$22, \$25 and \$30.

This trademark identifies every genuine Fit-Reform garment.

Look for label with trademark and price as fixed by makers.

The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.

TOURIST RESORTS.

HERE Are You Going to Spend Your Holiday? Why, North Saanich Hotel!

Bure! Good roads, good everything, and the best of attention. Boats, Swims, and Free Rix meets all trains. GASOLINE KEPT IN STOCK FOR AUTOMOBILES, ETC

C. O. BOWN, Manager.

MODERN HEATING PLANT AND UP TO DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. BEST MEALS IN TOWN, 25 CENTS

The Queen's Hotel
WILLIAM BAYLISS, Proprietor.
EUROPEAN PLAN—Room Only, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 per day.
AMERICAN PLAN—Room and Board, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.
Bus Absolutely Free. VICTORIA Baths Free to Guests

Willows, Campbell River, B.C.

For the best HUNTING and FISHING in the province—ELK, DEER, TROUT, BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand, new hotel, excellent accommodation. For particulars write to THULIN BROS., Lund, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 57.
EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905

Northbound.	Daily	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Leave	& Wed. P.M.	Arrive
Victoria	9:00	12:08	Victoria	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:48	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:40
Duncan	11:00	10:52	Duncan	5:00	5:00
Chemalun	11:32	9:20	Chemalun	6:32	4:17
Ladysmith	11:52	9:40	Ladysmith	6:00	4:00
Nanaimo	12:35	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	8:00	Ar. Wellington	6:53	3:00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON
VIA WESTHOLME.

Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria—\$1 single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.00.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent

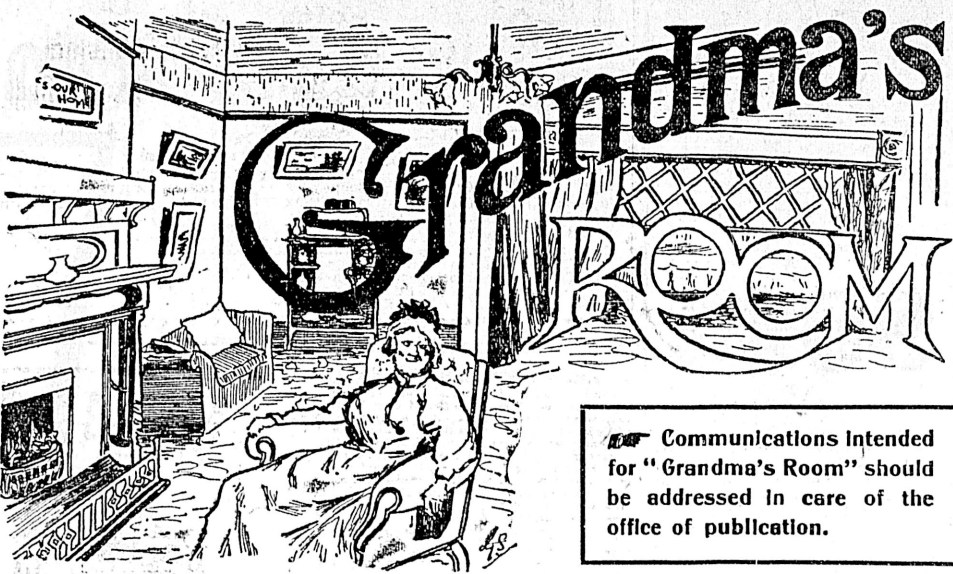
The Tyee Copper Co.,

LIMITED

PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF
COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES

Smelting Works at Ladysmith, V. I.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, W. J. WATSON,
Duncan Station, Ladysmith
GENERAL MANAGER. SMELTER MANAGER.



Communications Intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Readings from "The Other Side."

This week's reading is professedly from Shakespeare. Whether it is as well done as his old time work, we must leave it to his admirers to judge. He addresses us on the subject of

"Life"

"To be, or not to be" is not the question. There is no choice of life. Ay, mark it well—

For death is but another name for change; the stroke of death is but a kindly frost, which cracks the shell and leaves the kernel room.

To germinate. What consummate fools! This fear of death doth make us! Reason plays

The craven unto sense, and in her fear chooses the slow and slavish death of life rather than freedom in the life of death. Thus ignorance makes cowards of us all. And binds us to our being's best estate.

And we cling to life through many ill—Plucked by necessity, and scourged by fate.

Fainting in heat and freezing in the cold. With war and pestilence and sore distress. Fever and famine, fire and flood, combine To drive the spirit from its wreck of clay. O, poor humanity! How full of blots, And stains, and pains, and miseries thou art!

Here let me be thine Antony, and plead Thy cause against the slayers of thy peace. Though wounded, yet thou art not dead, thou child—

Of immortality—thou heir of God, He who would slay thee, he be brute or brutus.

Plunges his dagger into his own heart. And yet thy wounds are pitiable; I could weep

That should so fair from the Creator's hand, Should be so mangled and mangled, like a fault.

Torn by the raveling wolves. Here let me take Thy mantle, pierced with gaping, ghastly wounds.

From daggers clutched by ingrate hands. O Truth!

How many in thy sacred name have slain themselves, thinking that did God service! Some to Caesar—doctrines, and not men.

I cannot count the wounds, which lust for power And wealth, and peace, and precedence have made.

But, O! the keenest, deepest, deadliest stab.

Of all were made by false philosophy And false theology combined—

Philosophy, that knew not what it did, Theology that did not what it knew. See here! This rent made by the "fear" of God.

That Gracious God whose "mercy seasons justice." Who feeds the raven, clothes the lily's head.

The sparrow when it falls, and send his rain, Alike upon the evil and the good.

And he, the "honorable men," have naught this doctrine—"honorable men," Whose falling was a lack of common sense.

And, lo! here is another, fear of truth—Hill-d superstition made this horrid rent, And bigotry quick followed with the thrust.

'Tis an eye weeping great tears of blood! An eagle eye, that dared to love the light, And truth, and superstition feared.

Lest it should make their deeds of evil plain. Thus it is, he who dares to see a truth Not recognized in creeds must die the death.

But noonday never stayed for bats nor owls; And Truth's clear light shall yet arise and shine.

See here! Another wound—the fear of death—That blessed consummation of this life, Which soothes all pain—makes good all loss.

Rejoices the weak, Gives rest and peace, makes free the slave, Levels all past distinctions, and doth place The beggar on a footing with the king.

Oh, poor humanity! Those who conspired To slay thee, through exceeding love of gold and silver.

And for the glory of His mighty name, Smote at the very centre of thy peace.

And damning doubts, like daggers' thrusts, Have laid thee low.

How zealously they aimed each cruel blow, And yet this rent and bloody mantle is not thee;

Slain, but not dead, thy spirit shall arise And face thy startled enemies again, As Royal Caesar's ghost appeared to Brutus.

In Sardis and Philippi's tented plains, Give moral heir to kingdoms yet unknown, A nightier than Caesar is thy friend,

He stays the hand of Cassius, Brutus, all Who aim their weapons at thy life, and dull

Their daggers' points against thy deathless soul.

From every gaping wound of fear or doubt, Murder or malice, sorrow or despair, Thy spirit leaps from a prison door.

It lings at death and daggers as it flies, To hold companionship with spirits blest; And having thus informed itself of life, The question then—"To be, or not to be?" is swallowed up in immortality.

Grandma's Room

E. C.—Dear Grandma: It is so wet today that I cannot take your advice and remain out of doors, so I shall while away the dismal afternoon by writing to you. I enjoy your little lectures very much—old ladies are always so rich in experiences. I think as a rule they are rather old-fashioned in their ideas, though you present some good ones; but on the whole, while the old folks keep us from rushing headlong, we have to look to the younger ones generally for progressive thought. For, oh! our grandmothers, such dutiful wives—slaves to husband and children, thinking, poor things, that was all they were created for! But what I wish to say to you is that I think poor "Mother of Mandy" was an exception to the rule. Then, of those hosts of others I wish to speak—Who can tell of the soul-hunger, the longing, longing, month after month, year after year, of the great majority of women for a change for something to break the monotony of their lives. Some have told me how strictly they were brought up, never allowed to go out with a young

man till they were engaged, then a brief round of pleasures and the anticipation of their continuance after marriage; to find, instead, that babies came; that husband no longer cared for the pleasures she craved, and that there is only—for her—the old humdrum round of housework and the attending to children. For pleasures, she must take the children to a picnic in the summer, and occasionally to the 10-cent show in winter; and perhaps once or even twice a year arrangements are made by which husband and wife attend a party together. Then he is cross because of the lateness of the hour, thus taking off the cream of their pleasure.

Another tells me she loves to go to dances, but her husband does not, and he will not allow her to go without him. Yet he goes shooting for two weeks at a time, while she goes to the cemetery and has a good cry!

Another wants to visit a sister while vacation rates are low, but husband says no, she is not old enough to travel alone.

These are not exceptions; they are the lot of half the people who are unable to hire help.

We hear so much of the wife's duties—about "making home pleasant for John when he comes home tired," etc.—which is good, but do you never think how at his work he is brushing up against others with snatches of conversation—and then his homecoming—in itself more variation than she has had—meals are ready; he takes his paper and sits down to rest. She, too, is tired, but dishes must be washed, children kept quiet, that papa may not be disturbed, childish disputes settled, and a thousand and one nerve-racking duties attended to, that home may be a resting place for him. Or he goes out to a meeting in which he is interested—or attends lodge—while she sits alone with the sleeping children, (or a cross baby).

Why should he not take a turn at tending the children, and let her go to a concert, without thinking he was doing more than his duty?

I do not believe that the mother who is always at the beck and call of husband and children, is doing the best for them; nor is she thought any more of for her pains.

Most mothers are doing what they think best for their children (and the best of us make mistakes) and they see that the home is not the only influence, for at an early age the children begin, through school, to mingle with the outside world.

Mother must widen her thought to the children of the neighborhood, for to keep her away from association with others of their age would be to deprive them of a force needed for their development, and so it comes that poor "Mother of Mandy," mis-guided though she may be, is earnestly endeavoring to make the world better by prayer meetings, Sabbath school work, etc. Or perhaps it is just an unconscious protest against the humdrum and for greater liberty; and for so long church and charity have been the only fields she was permitted. Just as we would not expect a little bird just trying its wings, to make the best use of them, so it is with this mother impulse to help humanity; women having been hampered and hedged in for centuries, taught that the home was her only field for usefulness, and given duties so manifold that she could not get away from them, that she felt that call of everlasting longing, longing, longing for one outside breath!

Answer—Thank you A. E. C. for your letter. I have given nearly all of it, and shall use the last part later, that last part to which I earnestly and honestly say Amen! It wants a special talk "all to itself," as children say. I cannot reply to this letter as a whole

to you airing your views in "Grandma's Room." Personally, Grandma would as willingly eat porridge three times a day for a year as to talk only to the people who always agree with her and think just as she does. While fond of sugar, we also like pickles.

"C. E. K."—Dear Grandma: I have been troubled with something on my feet for some time. It comes in red pimples with a watery head. They burn and itch and after the itching passes the skin peels off. Do you think it is eczema, and do you think you can help me? If so, I would be very grateful. I enjoy your page very much, and get great help from it. Your advice is always so sensible.

Answer—If you will send stamped and self-addressed envelope, referring to this case, I will direct you to what I truly believe will be a quick and permanent cure. meantime bathing feet daily in water containing baking soda, and no soap.

"Mrs. Clark"—I want, as quickly as possible directions for a simple afghan for a baby's buggy or crib. Send quantity of yarn required, and a simple pattern, as I never made one before.

Answer—You will require 10 skeins of 3 thread Saxony, 5 of white and 5 of blue, or any contrasting colors you like. Old gold and dull blue make a useful combination. However, we will say blue and white for directions. Make a chain of blue, 35 inches long, or longer if required, allowing a little for "taking up." 1st. Miss 1 stitch; * make 1 double in next row, draw up 1 in same stitch), 3 times, making 7 loops on needle, thread over and draw through all; miss 1 and repeat from * the entire length. 2nd. In turning make a double in end of 1st stitch, continue across as in 1st row, and end with 1 double. Make afghan in alternate stripes, each stripe 4 rows

wide. Finish with simple border of sheet, 8 stitches in a stitch, miss 3 1 double, miss 2, shell of 6 trebles, repeat. On corners, put extra trebles in shells. Line with heavy flannel, or wadding and silk. If for buggy, place near top and centre long loop bow and ends of blue ribbon.

SOME PERILS OF INDOOR LIFE.

The sedentary lives led by most townsmen are declared dangerous, in a recent issue of the Clinique (Chicago), by Dr. Clifford Mitchell. First of all he asserts that the character of life in America has changed and is still changing, not only from the outdoor life of pioneering and settlement to the indoor life of commerce and manufactures, but also from the rough life of manual agriculture to the less laborious methods of modern farming. This change in the mode of life of the people has been followed, he believes, by a corresponding change in the diseases to which they are subject. He says:

"The change in physical conditions resulting from the indoor life is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of national welfare. . . . Inasmuch as a nation's existence may depend any time upon the physical and moral strength of the man behind the gun, it behooves us to make every effort to prevent the deterioration which inevitably follows congestion and overcrowding. In my opinion the problem is more sociological than medical, and there are many thinkers working on it in all countries."

"The establishment of parks and playgrounds and the extension of trolley lines into the country are doing considerable good in the way of giving the people access to places where there is fresher air, but in addition I hold that near every large inland city there should be a national park of larger size reserved forever for the use of the people, and containing attractions sufficient to draw the crowds away from the cities on Sundays and on holidays."

"The tendency of the people to live in the suburbs is to be commended, especially in families where there are young children; but as yet the number of suburban towns suitable for the immense population of laboring people is relatively small, and the problem of building up such suburbs for such a class is one of the most important which we have."

It is probably, however, not too late in this country to take these things in time before the general physical condition of

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"An important measure with reference to the kidneys is the systematic drinking of water, cool to a degree sufficient to be refreshing, but not iced. In every factory, department store, bank, and office there should be a supply of pure water, easily obtainable, of which not less than three pints daily should be drunk by every person able to tolerate it."

THE LANDLESS MAN AND THE MANLESS LAND.

Literary Digest.

How far England is to be parceled off into game preserves, or how far the rich are to be made to share the soil with the families now stacked up in city tenements, has again become an acute question in British newspaper discussion. It is brought up at this time by the emigration scheme of General Booth of the Salvation Army, who wants to send five thousand families of poor or unemployed to Australia. As he recently remarked, his idea is to get "the landless man to the manless land." The General is met, however, by two rather contradictory objections—Australia objects to receiving them, England objects to letting them go. The Australian papers say they are too poor, the British papers say they have too much brain and brawn to leave Mr. Deakin, the Australian premier, has thrown some difficulties in the way, and the matter has become the football of party politics.

Some think that Australia is short-sighted in not flinging the door wide open to admit Englishmen to people the unoccupied acres. Thus the London Westminster Gazette believes Australia should follow the example of America. To quote:

"The Australian states have, of course, a full right to a voice on the question of the suitability of emigrants for the openings available in the country, but if their judgment is to be influenced by the desire to make Australia a sort of close preserve for her own people, then all that can be said is that the policy is a disastrous one for the future of the land. When a country wants population it is a self-interest and narrow view to insist on limiting the immigration to those only who can bring in money. The sort of capital which would be of the greatest benefit in the end is the capital of brain and muscle and a desire to gain a living in a land which undoubtedly has a wide field for development. Whatever may be the policy of the United States today, the new nation across the Atlantic was built up by supplies through an open door. Had it been otherwise, the population of the United States would today have been possibly not a tenth of its present numbers."

This opinion is echoed by the London Standard, which says:

"If there were any suggestion that no considerable margin remained for profitable occupation, or that the birth-rate in the colony promised at no remote period to guarantee a population as large as patriotic foresight would desire, there would be little ground for objection. But, so far as one can judge, the ideal accepted in practice, if not in set theory, is that the numbers of the people may as well remain either stationary or be subject only to a slow natural increase. If this conception of the destiny of the Commonwealth be based upon the fear of competition in the wages market, it is, we must be permitted to say, the outcome of fellow-subjects to say, the outcome of superstition. So long as a plot of land remains uncultivated within their borders which would support a family, the State is the poorer by the loss of so many citizens."

The London Daily News is opposed to emigration and advocates migration from the congested cities to the country, where "every rood of land" should maintain its man. In the words of the editorial:

"We fully appreciate the motives of men who, like General Booth, Mr. Carlisle, of the Church Army, or the late Dr. Barnardo, have advocated the plan of sending able-bodied Englishmen to find a better chance in the colonies. But we believe that there ought to be a chance for every able-bodied Englishman in the home country. These men have just as much right to live in the land of their birth as have the peer and landlords who are rendering life so hard for the multitude. Under these circumstances we are not particularly concerned at the check which, judging by today's news, has retarded General Booth's latest scheme. After all, we have, staring us in the face, the object lesson of Ireland, which has been ruined in this disastrous plan of submitting a system of emigration to the people. The programme of reform, for two and a half centuries the population of Ireland rose till, in 1841, it stood at the respectable figure of 8,156,000. Today the population is under four and a half millions, solely because successive governments failed to secure the land for the people."

The London Times thinks that there is room for both the migration and emigration schemes as a remedy for the present condition of England and comments as follows:

"If General Booth feels compelled to abandon his 5,000-families scheme, he is none the less intent upon carrying out his aim in other, if possible, swifter, ways. That is the important thing for the people whom he is helping to better conditions of existence. Nor does he seem to have entirely abandoned hope of carrying out the larger plan, although he does not prosecute it for the moment. We can only hope that the obstacles whatever they may be, will be removed from his path. Mr. Jesse Collings will not share that hope. He has long worked at planting men upon the land in this country, and that seems to him the only thing worth doing. There is abundance of room both for him and for 'General Booth.'"

Some of Recreation's sporting contemporaries have published letters of correspondence who desire to know the marks by which a grise may be distinguished from a salmon. To an old fisherman the problem presents no difficulty. The grise has a deeply cleft tail, while that of the salmon is even when the fish is small, is more nearly square, in the case of an aged fish, the tail is actually convex. Again, the scales of the grise are detached with great facility; you cannot handle a grise without the scales becoming detached in quantities, while with an adult salmon the scales are comparatively firmly attached. Then there is an indescribable something about the shape of the grise that distinguishes it at once to an experienced eye. It is slimmer, with a smaller, sharper head. The body is less flexible. Size is no guide to the grise, as on some rivers grise are fully as heavy as the small salmon, though this is contrary to the general rule in Canadian streams.—J. Perley in Recreation for October.

HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and she is now able to attend to all her household duties. I recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments. Believe me that it has no equal."—Mr. Lager, Dugway, Pigeon Hill, Mississ.

If You Do Your Own Sewing

it is all the

BANKRUPT SALE

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MEN'S AND BOYS' HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR

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At 122 GOVERNMENT ST. NOW IN FULL SWING

I, (J. M. Burnes), have purchased the Entire Bankrupt Stock of the S. Reid Co. at the extremely low figure of 35c on the dollar and am giving you the full advantage of this good buy. I am selling the goods WAY DOWN BELOW COST. I can afford to do so. No store had a higher reputation for handling sound, honest, reliable goods than that of the S. Reid Co. The goods are fresh, bright, and of excellent quality. It is an opportunity to save money—big money—on your winter outfit that you cannot afford to pass by. It may be a very long time before such a chance again presents itself.

COME BEFORE THE BEST BARGAINS ARE PICKED OUT

122 GOVERNMENT STREET

International Fisheries Meeting

Figures of Pack and Run for Past Years to be Collected for Commission.

No Recommendation for International Legislation Until These Are Received.

No definite recommendations for international legislation for the protection of the sockeye salmon will be made until the fish commissioners of Washington and British Columbia have obtained the data of the fish run and the pack for a number of years past and the seiners and gill netters operating in the Puget Sound waters have been given an opportunity to express their views on the question, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The conference of the commissions of Washington and British Columbia adjourned yesterday noon after passing a resolution instructing the fisheries authorities of the state of Washington and British Columbia to prepare complete data on the subject. Fish Commissioner Kershaw of Washington and J. F. Babcock, fish commissioner of British Columbia were both present and stated that the work of securing and preparing the data would be commenced at once.

Another Conference Later.

As soon as this data is in the hands of the two commissions another conference will be called by the chairman of the two bodies to meet at Vancouver, B. C., to make the final findings and recommendations to be presented to the Canadian minister of fisheries and the Washington legislature.

The resolution to prepare this data on the pack and run of the sockeye salmon was introduced by J. A. Keer, a member of the Washington commission, and the question of favoring a closed season was not brought formally before the conference, as the Canadian members stated that it was the intention to investigate all of the fisheries of British Columbia in the investigation of the sockeye question had not yet reached a stage where they were determined on any legislation.

At the conclusion of the international conference an informal session of the Washington commission was held, at which it was decided to call a convention of all interested in the fishing industry, to be held in Seattle within the next thirty days. The date of this convention was left in the hands of Chairman Gorman.

All Fishing Interests Invited.

eries. The two interests have continually been in conflict.

"It is the intention," said Chairman Gorman, of the Washington commission, "to unite all of the fishing interests on some measures that will meet with the general demand for the protection of the sockeye salmon, so that when the next international conference is held we will be prepared to ask for legislation that will be passed by the legislature without a fight on the part of any particular interests."

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

Preparations for Run at Nanaimo—A Big Catch Is Expected.

Preparations for the herring run are going on apace on the water front, and when the fish begin coming into the harbor, which is expected some time next week, they will find the fishermen all prepared to scoop them in for bait and food purposes in quantities far greater than ever attempted before, says the Nanaimo Herald.

During the past few days the New England Fish Company of Vancouver have been getting their local gear in shipshape for the bait catching season, and Captain Robinson, of the S.S. Squid, has been around town for several days superintending the preparations. The Squid at present is in Vancouver for the purpose of bringing over the big scow on which the barrels of bait are loaded. She is expected to arrive in Nanaimo this morning with the scow, and in the meantime several men have been busy getting out the boats and nets, and seeing that everything is in good order so that no time will be lost when the herring begin to run.

The fish curing companies who have their headquarters in Nanaimo are also preparing for a big season, and before many days are past the industry will be in full swing.

Regarding the dog salmon season, the local fishermen say that it is now over, the catch during the past few days being practically nil. The season for dog salmon this year has been both short and unprofitable, the catch being on the whole very poor. In fact, one man who has kept tab of the fishing in Nanaimo harbor for nearly a score of years says he never knew the run of dog salmon to be so poor as this season.

The S.S. Robert Dunsmuir was over at the saltery of the Gulf of Georgia company yesterday taking a cargo of salted salmon for transshipment at Vancouver for Japan. This is the third shipment made by the company this season, the Dunsmuir taking about 50 tons at each trip.

THROAT CATARRH.

By removing the cause, Angier's Emulsion cures the cough, removes the inflammation, clears the passages of secretions, heals the soreness, cleanses the blood and restores firm, healthy tissue and flesh. It is beneficial to the stomach and organs of digestion.

American Humor.

Samuel Gordeano, the Spanish evangelist, praised in New York American humor.

BUSINESS MEN ON JAUNT WEST

Representative of Distilling Firm and H. B. Co's Agent Are Traveling.

Williams M. Saunders, managing director of James Saunders & Co., the well known distillers and exporters of London, Glasgow and Belfast, is visiting the Coast cities. When interviewed Mr. Saunders said he was just taking a trip through the country, and visiting the Hudson's Bay Company, which is their representative in Western Canada. Mr. Saunders' firm are manufacturers of the famous "House of Lords" whiskey, and one of the objects of his trip is to correct some misrepresentations in respect to the firm's whiskey. He said he was taking a trip through the country, and visiting the Hudson's Bay Company, which is their representative in Western Canada. Mr. Saunders' firm are manufacturers of the famous "House of Lords" whiskey, and one of the objects of his trip is to correct some misrepresentations in respect to the firm's whiskey.

This is Mr. Saunders' first visit to Canada, and he said it was a revelation to him. "I have traveled from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by easy stages to the Coast," he said, "and the immense resources of Canada have filled me with amazement. It is a country with a grand future. I have also been struck by the alertness and up-to-dateness of the merchants I have met with, and the splendid evidence of commercial development. I think that every visitor from the Old Country, if he observes at all, must be a splendid missionary for immigration work in Canada on his return. The great harvest of the present year and the rapid rise of many towns must also be a due advertisement for the country."

With Mr. Saunders was Mr. Elkington, the traveling representative of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Yukon Territory. Mr. Elkington said that he had been down from Dawson for about two weeks, and it was the usual getting-out time for all people who could get away from the Northern winter. He considered that the mineral output for the Dawson district for the present season would probably be 40 per cent. lower than the previous year. This, however, was merely a temporary setback, owing to the unusually dry season, and he has abundant faith in the future of that country.

"Why, as far as resources are concerned," he said, "they have not yet been touched. The country on the high benches and the hillsides, dredging is the great thing there now. Two immense dredges have gone in this year, and a smaller one, and as they have done excellent work, they will be followed by others later."

Asked if the good returns of Fairbanks had hurt Dawson, he said he did not think they would, since the early spring and late fall goods for the new camp were bought largely in Dawson. He questioned whether Fairbanks would ever be as rich as Dawson in the early days of Dawson. A lot of cheerfulness came in who knew nothing about mining, and consequently could not make a very good success of it, but Fairbanks was almost entirely peopled with experienced miners from Dawson.

"How is Governor McInnes getting on there?" he asked the reporter.

"He certainly knows how to get in touch with people," was the reply, "and shows a great willingness to listen to anything, and I believe he is imbued with right principles, but he has one big job before him, and that is to reconcile the opposing wings of the Liberal party. He has his work cut out there."

The following is the music:

Organ—If With All Your Hearts... Mendelssohn Venite and Psalms... Cathedral Psalter Te Deum—1st Setting... Cathedral Psalter Benedictus... Langdon Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Organ—Voluntary... Voluntary Evening... Organ—Hymn of Nuns... Cath. Psalter Psalms for 12th Evening... Cath. Psalter Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Wesley Hymns... 228, 301 Vesper Hymn... M. S. Organ—Postlude... Fair

St. Barnabas

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and litany at 11 a. m.; and at 7 p. m. The Rev. E. G. Miller being the preacher. All seats are free.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Servicess. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Canon Beaudouin; evening, the Bishop of the diocese. The following is the music:

Organ—Andante in F... Batiste Venite and Psalms... Cathedral Psalter Te Deum—1st Setting... Cathedral Psalter Benedictus... Langdon Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Organ—Voluntary... Voluntary Evening... Organ—Hymn of Nuns... Cath. Psalter Psalms for 12th Evening... Cath. Psalter Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Wesley Hymns... 228, 301 Vesper Hymn... M. S. Organ—Postlude... Fair

St. John's.

Rev. A. J. Stanley will preach in the morning and the Rev. Percival Jones in the evening.

The following is the music:

Organ—Prelude... Batiste Calkin Venite and Psalms... Cathedral Psalter Te Deum—1st Setting... Cathedral Psalter Benedictus... Langdon Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Organ—Voluntary... Voluntary Evening... Organ—Hymn of Nuns... Cath. Psalter Psalms for 12th Evening... Cath. Psalter Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Wesley Hymns... 228, 301 Vesper Hymn... M. S. Organ—Postlude... Fair

St. James.

Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins and litany at 11 a. m.; evening service and sermon at 7 p. m. Morning preacher, Rev. W. W. Bolton. The following is the music:

Organ—Prelude... Batiste Calkin Venite and Psalms... Cathedral Psalter Te Deum—1st Setting... Cathedral Psalter Benedictus... Langdon Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Organ—Voluntary... Voluntary Evening... Organ—Hymn of Nuns... Cath. Psalter Psalms for 12th Evening... Cath. Psalter Hymns... 161, 277, 270 Wesley Hymns... 228, 301 Vesper Hymn... M. S. Organ—Postlude... Fair

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Servicess will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m.

The following is the music:

Church of Our Lord.

Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach two sermons on the New Birth. Morning subject, "Can a Man Be Born When He Is Old?" Evening, "A New Creation." Bible class at 2:45 in the church. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Week evening service Thursday at 8 p. m.

The following is the music:

Organ—Et Incar-natus... Haydn Venite and Psalms as Set... Mercer Te Deum—XI... Mercer Benedictus... Mercer Hymns... 168 A. & M. 294, 299, 303 Organ—"The Arm of the Lord"... Haydn Evening... Organ—Andante... Batiste Psalms as Set... Cathedral Psalter Magnificat—L... Mercer Nunc Dimittis—V... Mercer Hymns... 323, 529, 28 Organ—Processional March... A. H. West

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Servicess will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m.

The following is the music:

Voluntary—"Adagio Cantabile"... Beethoven Psalm... 23 Anthem—"O Saviour of the World"... Goss Hymns... 110, 186 Voluntary—"Hosanna"... Dubois Evening... Voluntary—"Pastorale in G"... Silas Psalm... 68 Anthem—"Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem"... Hall Tenor Solo, Mr. J. L. Gibson. Hymns... 172, 374 Solo—"Like as the Heart Desireth"... Alliston Mr. Steele. Voluntary—Offertory... Batiste

First Presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening services. The evening service will be one of Thanksgiving for sailors and seamen. Junior Christian Endeavour Society meets at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

The following is the music:

Psalm... 40 Hymns... 157, 267, 211 Evening... Hymns... 500, 484, 495 Solo—"Star of Peace"... W. H. Jude E. G. Brown. Duet—"Hear Us Father"... W. H. Jude Mrs. Gregson and Mr. Kinnaird. Anthem—"In God Is Our Trust"... Dr. Root Solo—"Jesus Saviour of the World"... J. E. Gould Mr. A. Bremner. Solo—"Throw Out the Life Line"... W. H. Jude E. G. Brown.

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Lord's Prayer, No. 6." Evening, "Special Service to Young Men." Being quarterly services, the Love Feast will be held at 10 a. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception service in the evening. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

James Bay Methodist.

Mr. Haynes will take charge of the service at 11 a. m. and Rev. R. J. McIntyre in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. A hearty invitation is extended to strangers to attend any of these services.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. The subject in the evening will be "Peter Called to Account and the Formation of the First Gentle Church." Evening, "What Is Success?" An effort to help young people to live contentedly and successfully. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

Calvary Baptist.

Rev. F. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Morning subject, "The Tabernacle, The Temple, The Church of God," second sermon in doctrine series. Evening subject, "Our opportunity and Our Peril," a mission service. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Sub. "The Apostles' Creed." H. Y. P. U. no meeting, union service with other Young People's Societies.

Emmanuel Baptist.

Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subjects of pastor's addresses for the day are "The Metropolis of the World," "A. O. U. W. building, hall upstairs, 7 o'clock. All are welcome.

Lutheran Church.

Servicess alternate Sundays. Preaching in the German language at 11 a. m. English services in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Wm. C. Drabu, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and 10:30.

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. J. M. King, speaker.

Craigflower Mission.

Evening prayer, with an address, will be held in the Craigflower school-house at 3 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missionary.

MANY HORSES SLAIN AT NOME

One Thousand Five Hundred Killed Because It Would Not Pay to Winter Them.

One thousand five hundred horses were slaughtered at Nome recently because it would not pay to winter them through the long months until spring opens again and work can be resumed, says the Vancouver World. Mr. Harold Wheaton, who has spent four seasons at Nome's golden strand, communicated this fact to a World representative at the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Wheaton, who with friends in New York has several hydraulic properties at Nome, arrived in the city from the North, via Seattle, a few days ago, and went on to Tesada Island, where his New York people have taken a lease of the Copper Queen, now being worked under the management of Mr. Harry Wild, M. E.

This appalling annual slaughter of horses in Nome is due, Mr. Wheaton states, not alone to the expense of feeding, but also to the fact that, even if kept through the winter, the animals would come out of confinement in the spring pretty well used up. Owing to the fact that they have to be shot any way, the animals are already pretty well used up by the end of the summer, and the callousness of the winter from the yearly slaughter is its worst feature.

Mr. Wheaton regards Nome as the greatest placer camp in the world. The first beach workings were exhausted long ago, and many supposed that Nome was finished. But the unique geological feature made it a greater camp than its discoverers and hydraulic plants in the world. The present beach was a big flat, or plain, running right back to the mountains, and investigation showed that this was an old beach, or series of old beaches, left high and dry by the general raising of the coast. This flat has proved to be richer than the present beach, and it is on the beach claims that some of the biggest dredges and hydraulic plants in the world are now working. Mr. Wheaton reports that from information he received, the new placer strike at Katsina, in the McKinley mountains, about 100 miles north of Fairbanks, is proving valuable.

STYLE.

In the days of Beau Brummel style was governed by any erratic fancy of the fickle dandy. Today style is a natural evolution. Style is now evolved from a consensus of opinion of those who make style production their business. All you want is confidence in the maker of your clothes—then you can go anywhere with perfect assurance that you are well and correctly dressed. Semi-ready tailoring has established itself as the standard of style in Canada, by its thoroughness. Semi-ready fit you need never worry about. Perfection is guaranteed by the Semi-ready Physique type system of measurements. By this system every shape of figure has been taken into consideration, and but a small fraction of an inch makes a different size. Semi-ready garments are never finished until you are satisfied with them in every particular. So you need never worry about it; just go to the Semi-ready Wardrobes at B. Williams & Co., 68 and 70 Yates street. Pick out the style and material that suits you best, and—the clothes are home before you.

The Great Danger.

John D. Crimmins tells of a party that hired a boat owned by a man at Atlantic City who takes out sailing parties for a consideration. A number of young ladies were of the party.

About a mile and a half out from the inlet the wind freshened most unexpectedly and there was trouble. For a while it looked as if the dinky little cat-boat would capsize. The girls were considerably wrought up and gave expression to their fears in no uncertain manner.

"See here, young ladies," said the owner of the craft, just as one of the passengers let out an awful shriek, "you seem to forget that if she goes down I'm the chap that loses most. She's my boat."—New York Times.

A grand concert and dance will be held in the Colwood Hall on Wednesday, November 15, at 8 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

Standard Stout

Guinness' Dublin Stout, and Burke's bottling of Guinness' Stout—and one has the Standard Stout of the world.

BURKE'S BOTTLING OF GUINNESS' STOUT

is prescribed by physicians in every country of the world as the very best Stout obtainable. It is a most excellent tonic or restorative, and is at the same time a food. Burke's Bottling of Guinness' Stout is absolutely free from preservatives of any kind. It is Stout in perfection. Your Wine Merchant will supply it.

For sale by leading Wine Merchants.

A Question of Honor

(By Mack, in the Toronto Star.)

Fatty Brown, with his school-bag across his back, had paused on his way home to look at the pictures in the window of Burden's photograph gallery. His own picture was not on view there, although the hope that it would be placed more prominently than the window of Tommy Hart and Botch Carson had been his real reason for inducing his mother to take him round to the gallery and get a dozen "cabinets" made a month before. Day after day he had stolen glances at the window as he passed, but now he could again stand there and look square at the photographs without attracting attention, for his own picture was not on display, evidently was not going to be, and nobody knew that he had ever expected to see it there. Photographers ought to be made to exhibit people's pictures out there in front, and when they refused to do so, they ought to be looking at every other picture in the window except that of a round faced girl in a white dress, whose name nobody had ever heard him mention, yet because she was in that window he never came here with the other boys. Even when alone he would be interested in an enlarged portrait of a very old lady, as if she were his grandmother, and as if he hadn't at all noticed little round cheeks nearby. He had hoped for too much when he expected that he could get his likeness in the same window with hers. In such luck, some day when he was a soldier and had come back from the war old Burden would come and coax him to get his picture taken to put in the window—but he wouldn't. He'd say: "No, Mr. Burden, once you took my picture and you didn't put it in the window, now, if you begged on your knees I wouldn't let you do it." Maybe he would get killed in the war, and then they'd hunt up his picture and put it in the window and drape black muslin around it. It almost made him sob to think of it. If he was a photographer he would put everybody's picture right out there where people could see it. That's it! When he grew up he would be a photographer, the smelliest one of all. The stuff they work with makes them smelly, and he'd work with it a lot. She'd come and he would make great big pictures of her, and when she'd feed to pay him he wouldn't charge her a cent. People would come in, he'd look at them through the camera, come out, and move their chins up, tell them to look a little more this way, snap the thing, charge them three dollars for a dozen cabinets, and let the apprentice call him "Fatty." On the other side of the window, the picture of the part he'd attend to. That would be a photographer like Mr. Burden, with a lame foot and drive a horse with the spring-halt. His career in life settled he felt better. He had an ambition now. To fit himself for a career in life he practiced walking up and down with a lameness in his left leg, that was with a good imitation of Mr. Burden's limp that Mrs. Collins across the way said: "Look at that young imp mockin' the artist right in front of his own gallery!" She was entirely wrong. The boy was merely seeing how it felt to be a photographer like Mr. Burden.

"Fatty, you're wanted," said a little girl, who came running to him, "Miss Johnston wants you."

"Yes, she does!" exclaimed Fatty, incredulously.

"She does so. She's standing at the gate there. She says to me: 'You run down, there's a good child, and tell Fatty Brown I want him.'"

"What does she want me for?" demanded Fatty.

"I don't know. That's what she said. I was comin' past and she said: 'You run down, there's a good child.'"

"Aw, you told me that before. What d'ye want to go and say it over and over for?"

"Well, I wanted to tell you. She told me to tell you," said the little girl.

Miss Johnston had come out of her gate and was evidently waiting for Fatty to come to her. He had his own reasons for being very much disturbed in mind as he walked towards her, virtuously hitching his school-bag forward as proof that he was on his way home from school. Miss Johnston and her mother had the finest house in the village, and were wealthy. They kept a maid and a man servant, a horse and carriage. Behind the house they had a fine orchard, and the only grapes in the neighborhood were those of the vineyard in the orchard.

When Fatty approached he pulled off his cap and grew very red.

"Everybody calls you 'Fatty,'" she said. "Do you mind it? I'd call you your real name if I knew it, or if you'll tell me what it is."

"That's all right," he managed to say.

"Well, I'll tell you what I want. Now, here's a quarter," she showed it to him. "That's for you—I'm going to give it to you. Here, take it. Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do for me."

"Perhaps you don't know it, but we've got some grapes growing behind our house—you see, I trust you, because I know you're a good boy. You like fun, I'm sure; boys always do, but you're a good boy. I can see it in your face." Fatty sincerely hoped she could. "But there are some boys in this village that are bad, and they've been stealing our grapes. They got in nearly every night, and old Aaron is nearly crazy, and my mother is very indignant about losing the

grapes after all the care she has taken of them. Well, I just thought of you when I saw you over there—'Fatty' looked as if he wanted to run—'and you're the very one to help us. I want you to go on my side and see if you can't make the boys keep out of our place.'"

His eyes were on the ground. He was digging in the gravel with one foot. He opened his hand and looked at the quarter.

"Mind you," said Miss Johnston, "I'm not asking you to tell tales on other boys. I'm not asking you to find out who the boys are and then come and tell me. That would be sneaky. No, many boys would want to do that, and I wouldn't ask it. But you see old Aaron is no match for boys, and we need a boy to protect us. You'll do it, won't you—you'll do the best you can?—I know you will. I'm sure we'll be great friends. Now, it's a bargain."

She dismissed him then and passed through the gate, leaving him there. He started away, forgetting to put on his cap. The quarter fell from his hand and he picked it up and put it in his pocket. He wanted to think, and he got on the side of the hill behind the blacksmith's shop to despise himself—to see whether it was worth while living any longer.

Miss Johnston believed in him—had actually paid him a quarter in advance—not to do anything sneaky, mind you, nothing a manly boy would not want to do, but just to protect two ladies. Ho-ho-ho! It was funny, wasn't it? Here was her quarter in his hand—the only hand in the village that had ever, so far as he knew, picked an apple or a grape in that garden. The others were afraid. He had shown them how to do it. They had crept up Indian file around back fences, across vacant lots, using a code of signals; the meow of a cat meant "lie low," the chirp of a robin meant "rush forward and hide." He had been rather proud of it all. The other night old Aaron had prowled about for an hour, hearing nothing; but no sooner had he entered the house than three boys with cramped legs had sprung to their feet, and one scaling the high fence had stripped huge bunches of grapes and handed them over his head to the others. The hand that did it was the fat hand in which that quarter now lay. Well, one thing was sure, there wouldn't be another grape taken.

But why had she picked him out? How did she just happen—did she just happen to pick him? Did she suspect him? Did she suspect him of doing such a thing as that? He wouldn't take her money. Why hadn't he refused it? He would give it back.

If she really suspected him she would know he had done it, if no more grapes were taken. She would feel that she had bought him off. He began to see his way.

That night if Miss Johnston had chosen to look out of her window she might have seen a small boy exposing himself to view in front of her house. It was Fatty. He walked up and down. He hid and reappeared like a detective in a story. At last he started openly towards home.

Yet had she followed him she would have found that he doubled back, dodging behind the blacksmith shop, was joined by two other figures, and all three crept on hands and knees beside fences up and along to her own garden.

Here there was a long pause. Ted and Botch Carson had been told nothing. To them it was but an ordinary hooking expedition. They were doing the only daring thing they could think of. To Fatty it was something more. If he entered the garden and were caught with that quarter in his pocket he would want to die. Yet if he didn't enter that garden, Miss Johnston would feel sure that she had bought off the real offender. A few minutes later three boys made off, two of them eating grapes. Fatty would not eat one of them.

"Now, look here," he said, when the three boys were parting for the night, "that settles that. We've been there enough. If anybody touches a thing in Johnston's orchard again this year I'll do him if he's as big as a house."

That night he hid the quarter in the toe of his boot, so that nothing could happen to it.

Next day Fatty, on his way home from school, loitered near Johnston's until the young lady saw him and came to the gate.

"Fatty," she said, "more grapes were taken last night."

"Is that so?" he exclaimed. "Are you sure?"

"He stood silent for a moment. Then he drew the quarter out of his pocket and laid it on the gate-post."

"Here," he said, "take this back. I don't want it. What good am I to watch an orchard? I don't want your money if I can't make fellows keep out of there."

"No, no, you keep the money. It's yours; I gave it you," exclaimed Miss Johnston, trying vainly to force it on him, but he kept out of her reach.

"No, thank you," said Fatty. "But mind you, I'll see what I can do. I won't do anything sneaky, but—and his face got red—"I'll protect your garden, if anybody goes in there they'll get their heads punched, that's all."

He got away hot with himself, but freed from that haunting 25-cent piece, and he hoped with his reputation established in Miss Johnston's sight.

That young lady looked after him as he went down the street, and toyed with the quarter on the gate-post.

"Well," she said, "that boy beats me."

When I was talking to him yesterday I could have sworn that it was he who had been into the orchard. But if he would steal grapes he wouldn't have returned this quarter the way he did. I've misjudged that boy. I've listened to people who have given him a bad name."

A woman couldn't follow a boy's process of reasoning. How could she know, having no little brother, what a combination a boy is of chivalrous honor and ingenious rascality. But Johnston's orchard was saved, thereafter. Did Fatty protect his honor? At least, he made as good an effort as many a man has done.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

"ARCTURUS" TO RATEPAYERS.

Sir—"Arcturus" is very glad to learn from "Ratepayer's" letter that "a plan has been pursued which relieved the city from any obligation to deal with the street railway company at all."

Does "Ratepayer" rely upon clauses 25 and 26 of the famous agreement, or does he rely upon the fact that the city, by record under the Water Charges Act, would relieve the city from the obligations implied by section C of clause 1 of secret covenants?

"Ratepayer" (who, it is suggested, is an electrified alderman in disguise) may by some divine foresight know exactly how far the ground that water, obtained by record under the Water Charges Act, would relieve the city from the obligations implied by section C of clause 1 of secret covenants.

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Committee has sent me a large number of these pamphlets for distribution in Canada; and I take pleasure in sending a copy to you.

Manager Made in Canada Educational Campaign.

Man, who "wants but little here below," ought to get that little before it depreciates in value too greatly. You can get your "little," with deferred dividends, by going after it in "the want ad. way."

THE MARKETS.

The features of the fruit market this week is the arrival of the first shipment of sweet oranges, the first heavy arrivals from Europe and California of the new season dried fruits, figs, Valencia raisins, California raisins, almonds, walnuts. The figs are particularly fine this year.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

American wheat, per ton	\$3.00
Manitoba feed, per ton	29.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	20.00
Oats, Island, per ton	20.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	28.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal	5.85
Honshold, per bbl	5.85
Flour, Hungarian Lake of the Woods	5.85
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted	4.40
Shorts, per ton	24.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	11.00
Cracked corn, per ton	11.00
Crack feed, best, per ton	\$30 to \$32.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$12 to \$14
Hay, Island, per ton	\$14 to \$16

Grape fruit, per box	\$4.00
Valencia orange, per box	\$4.75
Lemons (fancy), per box	\$5.00
Lemons (choice), per box	\$4.50
Papayas, per bunch	\$3.25
Pineapples, per doz	\$14.00
Apples (local), per box	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Pears (local), per box	\$1.00 to \$1.75
Grapes (California) per crate	\$1.40 to \$1.75

Potatoes, per ton	\$16 to \$18
Silver Skin onions, per sack	\$2.00
Cabbages, per lb.	1 1/2
Turnips, per sack	50c
Carrots, per sack	\$1.00

Eggs, per doz.	20
Hens	17 1/2
Rouen	17 1/2
Pork, five weight	0 1/2
Pork, dressed	0 1/2
Veal, live weight	0 1/2
Veal, dressed	10
Chickens, spring, per lb, live wt.	12 1/2
Chickens, old, per lb.	11

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	\$28 to 29
Wheat, per ton	\$35.00
Barley, per ton	\$28.00
Hay (Island), per ton	\$16.00
Hay (Fraser) per ton	\$14.00
Straw per ton	\$10.00
Potatoes (Island), new	20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	\$32.00
Corn, feed, per ton	\$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Roller oats, per 7 1/2 lb. sack	\$8.10
Flour, Hungarian, per bbl.	\$14.00
Pastry Flour	
Snow Flake, per sack	\$14.00
Snow Flake, per bbl.	\$14.00
Three Star, per bbl.	\$15.00
Three Star, per sack	\$5.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$14.00
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	\$15.25

FRUIT.

Muskellons, each	10
Cucumbers, each	12 1/2 to 15
Eggs, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Valencia raisins	15
Sunray figs	15 to 20
Lemons (California), per doz.	35
Pineapples, each	12 1/2
New dates	12 1/2
Reans, per lb.	05
New cleaned currants	10
Best California	20
Best California	20
California Sultanias	15
Table raisins	15, 25, 35,
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 35
Oranges, navel, per doz.	25
Apples (local), per box	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Apples, Island	25
Pears (local) per box	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Grapes, per basket	50

VEGETABLES.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL BUNGALOW

CHARMINGLY SITUATED ON ST. CHARLES ST.

With a well planned Garden, Fruit Trees, etc., with 1 1/2 acres of land. This property is for sale at a very reasonable figure.

**PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.**

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage, Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes. AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you. WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best. STRUCTURAL IRONWORK. ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

**The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and
The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,**

627-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

TORONTO, ONT.

PETERBORO.

FARM FOR SALE!

The property of Mr. A. G. Wrigley, situate at Bryant's Crossing, South Saanich District, being Section 9, Range 3 East, containing 100 acres, more or less (except 3 3/4-100 acres), 65 acres more or less now under cultivation, good two-storey house and outbuildings. Apply to

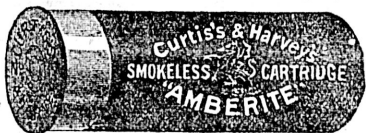
POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY

Barristers and Solicitors, Langley Street; or

A. W. JONES

Real Estate Agent, Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

CARTRIDGES! The Most Reliable Cartridge on the Market



Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA.

VANCOUVER.

ROSLYN COAL

This excellent coal is fast gaining favor in Victoria. Orders continually repeated. Try it. Delivered in Lump, Sack or Nut, at current prices.

For Sale by **R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent,**

Dealer in Cordwood, Cutwood and Bark.
OFFICE AND YARD, 43 BLANCHARD ST. AND WARREN'S WHARF, JAMES BAY.
TELEPHONE 97.

CHICKENS LAY EGGS!

Why, of course they do, if they are properly fed. Sylvester's Excelsior Meal given warm in morning, and Sylvester's Hen Food at night, will give you plenty—plenty of eggs.

87-89 YATES STREET

"EXCELSIOR"

Crisp, Fresh Soda Biscuits

"MADE IN VICTORIA"

Unequaled by Any Other Brand

A Trial Order Will Convince Anyone of the Superiority of
"EXCELSIOR" SODA BISCUITS

To be had of all grocers

FREEDOM TO THE PRESS.

Russian Law Governing Publication Has Been Completed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The law giving freedom to the press, which will remain operative until the douma meets, has been completed and will be promulgated early next week. It sweeps away all the old restrictions, leaving newspaper editors and proprietors subject only to laws against lese majesty, inciting insurrection, libel, etc. Editions of papers can still be confiscated under the new law, but the censor must immediately place his reasons for so doing in the hands of the public prosecutor, who may summon the proprietor and editor before a legal tribunal for trial.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

Citizens' Protective League Taking Steps to Prevent Corruption.

New York, Nov. 11.—Five thousand persons crowded Richard's riding academy tonight, while hundreds more clamored in vain for admission to the meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens' Protective League, to protest against the alleged illegal practices at the city elections last Tuesday. Hamilton Holt, president, and among those who spoke were Bird S. Coler, J. C. Phelps Stokes, Rev. R. S. McArthur and Col. Ambrose C. Dunn.

Resolutions were presented in favor of ballot reform, embodying the principles of the Australian ballot, with the grouping of candidates separately under the offices for which they are nominated, instead of under party emblems, the passing of a corrupt practice act amendment of the primary elections law, and the appointment by the chairman of the meeting of a committee of 70 to aid in securing a fair count of the ballots cast last Tuesday and the punishment of all implicated in frauds against the ballot.

Heating and cooking stoves. Largest stock in the city at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

HALL MINING AND SMELTING

Synopsis of the Report For the Year Ending June 30th. Last.

The Colonial Goldfields Gazette (London) in its issue of October 28th, says: "The report of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company Ltd., British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June last, states that in their last report the directors explained that they had arranged with Mr. M. S. Davys, to whom the mines had been leased for some time, to undertake the management and to work the Silver King mine (down to the 7th level) and the Kootenay Bonanza and American Flag claims, on the terms that he should bear half the cost and give his services free in consideration of getting half the profits. In pursuance of this understanding a partnership agreement was made with Mr. Davys, commencing from 16th November, 1904, to continue until 30th June, 1907, and the chief point of interest in connection with the work that he has done under this agreement has been the discovery of a vein of ore 5 ft. wide on the level of the No. 1 tunnel on the Silver King, which appears to be in new ground. Judging from the direction this vein is taking, it cannot have been touched by any of the exploration work at the lower levels under the former management, and there is reason to hope that it may prove to be a body of some magnitude. In addition to this a new prospect shaft on the 'Kootenay Bonanza' has revealed the existence of payable ore and Mr. Davys is sanguine as to the future of this part of the mine. Mr. Davys has advised that the work of unwatering the mine to prospect for the body of ore, which he is confident lies between the 5th and 7th levels, be deferred, while work on the new vein above referred to is vigorously pushed, so as to get down as much ore as possible before the winter comes on. Up to the present, under the partnership arrangement, 376 tons have been shipped, averaging \$22 per ton. A group of mines—The profits from the working of the mine to a moderate extent only, have been very satisfactory while the developments have proved the existence of an extensive body of excellent fluxing ore containing gold, copper and silver values, besides a large percentage of iron, which renders the company independent of outside aid for fluxing, and should continue to be a source of increased profit as time goes on. The sale of ore to several other smelters during the year was 18,248 tons, in addition to 7,257 used in the company's own furnace. The company's one-fourth share of the net profits amounted to £2,850. The smelting furnaces have been kept fairly regularly in blast, with results which, considering the keenness of the competition, the directors consider satisfactory. Under the influence of better prices for metals a good many more mines have been able to resume work, with the result that the company has made its purchases of lead ores from 125 mines, as against 102 last year.

CANADA'S MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Illustrated from Geographical Facts by the Toronto Conservatory.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music sends the following to the Colonist: "The musical progress of Canada may be illustrated from geographical facts. Suppose a circle were drawn with the southwest corner of College street and University avenue for a centre, and the parish of the Conservatory of Music for a radius, then the circumference would pass through Bermuda and the Bahamas near the equator, and, by being produced, would cut far up into the land of the midnight sun. The habit of this season's classes at the Conservatory represents the tropics and the Arctic circle, the Atlantic and the Pacific. There are students from Nassau in the Bahamas and Andros in the Caribbean Sea; from Tampa down to the toe of Florida, and by a swing clear across the south half of the continent, pupils from Pasadena in California. People anxious to test the musical advantages of Canada are here this season from Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and from Vancouver, at the gateway of the Pacific. They are here from Kamloops and Revelstoke, B. C., and from St. John, N. B., from Lunenburg, N. S., and from Carberry, Man.; from Chicago, Ill., and from Liberty and Buffalo, in New York; from Fort William, Lake Superior, and from Toledo, on Lake Erie. The coral and the cod, the pineapple and the salmon, the orange and the dog-sled are here represented. There are students in the Conservatory classes who have listened, almost at their very doors at home, to not fewer than fifty languages. Some of them think Toronto is 50 degrees too cold; others that it is 30 degrees too warm; some that its skies are extraordinarily blue; others that it is peculiarly cloudy and damp. In a word, from a purely human standpoint, most of the civilized world is epitomized in one building at the corner of College street and University avenue in the city, which, when the youngest living musical composer of any eminence was born, was not much more than a big country town."

OBITUARY.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Geo. Harrison, who resided at the corner of Davis and Bridge streets, was found dead in her bed by her husband when he returned home from work. To all appearances death was due to natural causes.

The death has occurred on Valdez island of an old and respected resident, Frederick Joseph Hood, aged 80 years. The deceased leaves a family of seven sons, of whom two are residents of Vancouver, William Hood of Bailey Bros. and John Hood of Edwards Bros. The remaining five are in the east. The deceased was a member of Fidelity lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., and of the Masonic order.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT
won't cake. It is PURE—clean,
dry crystals that dissolve instantly.
Perfect for the table.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Men and women to learn watchmaking, engraving, jewelry work, optics. Easy terms; positions guaranteed; money made learning. Watchmaking-Engraving School, 17-18 Building, Seattle.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

CURES WORMS

Menthol Worm Remover
and see how faithfully it serves you. It never fails to cure worms, rid the system of them. The best laxative for children. Corrects stomach and bowel troubles. Indispensable when baby is teething. 25c. a box—at all druggists. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

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PULMONIC
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GIVES INSTANT RELIEF,
FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CURE

50 cents per Bottle

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Biscuits

Buy No Other; They are the Best.

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**RAMSAY'S EMPIRE
CREAM SODAS**

Always fresh, crisp, light and flaky.
HOME MADE and 25 per cent.
cheaper than Eastern make.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed, will sell at their Auction Mart on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15

at 2 p. m., a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising Dominion Organ, Quartered Oak Bedroom Suite, long Oak Cheval Glass, solid Oak Sideboard, 2 Office Tables, Ash Bedroom Suite, Walnut Bedroom Suite, Extension Table, Writing Desk and Book Case, Ebonyed Hall Stand, Singer Sewing Machine, Screen, Easel, Chest of Drawers, Rocking Chairs, Oak Dinner Wagon, Range (nearly new), Walnut Whatnot, Wrought Iron Standard Lamp, Kitchen Cupboard, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also for sale by private treaty, FIRST CLASS ORGAN by DOHERTY, double keyboard, 26 stops, pedals and all, in perfect order; suitable for a small church or chapel.

The Auctioneers. **L. EATON & CO.**

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS**

Thursday, Nov. 16th, 2 p.m.

We are instructed to sell by Mrs. Mason and others, on above date, at out rooms,

58 BROAD STREET

Household Furniture and effects, also Set Platform Scales (500 lbs.)

Particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, - AUCTIONEERS

Use telephone to Seattle.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

The Largest Purchase of LADIES' FALL WAISTS

Ever Shipped to British Columbia

These Shirt Waists were purchased at a Discount that will enable us to sell regular \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values for

\$1.75

All new and the best selling styles of the season. One hundred dozen of these Waists will be placed on sale Monday. In the lot are the following:

Alpacas, Cashmeres, Panama Cloths,
Flannels, Mohair, Fancy Mohairs,
Albatross, Etc.

Plain alpacas, one solid mass of pleats, value \$3.50—Colors brown, navy and black. Monday.....\$1.75

French flannel, pleated yoke effect with fancy braid buttons. Colors brown, white and red. Value \$3.50, Monday\$1.75

Panama cloth, cluster tucks, yoke front and back. Value \$3.00, Monday.....\$1.75

Fancy black and white lustre, front trimmed medallions and tucking. Value \$3.00, Monday\$1.75

Fancy mohair surplice effect with chenille ornaments, front and back tucked, brown, black and navy. Value \$3.50, Monday\$1.75

Heavy Panama cloths, one mass of tucking in front, cluster tucks at back. Value \$3.00, Monday.....\$1.75

Alpaca waists in black, tucked front and back. Value \$2.50, Monday.....\$1.75

Albatross waists in grey, blue and fawn. Value \$2.50, Monday \$1.75

SEQUIN ROBES

We will offer for sale Monday 14 handsome Sequin Robes at following prices:

BLACK		CREAM	
One at \$25.00 for.....	\$12.50	One at \$25.00 for.....	\$12.50
One at \$40.00 for.....	\$17.50	One at \$50.00 for.....	\$22.50
One at \$65.00 for.....	\$22.50	Two at \$40.00 for.....	\$17.50
One at \$55.00 for.....	\$25.00	One at \$60.00 for.....	\$37.00
One at \$50.00 for.....	\$25.00	One at \$45.00 for.....	\$22.50
		Two at \$40.00 for.....	\$22.50
		One at \$50.00 for.....	\$25.00

PRELIMINARY

CLEARING OUT OF THE
VERNON HOTEL

Under Instructions from Mrs. Patterson,
I will sell at auction the whole of the

FURNITURE

AND FURNISHINGS

—OF THE—

VERNON HOTEL

VICTORIA, B. C.

Commencing Thursday, Nov. 23

AT 2 P. M.

Further Particulars Later.

HARDAKER - AUCTIONEER

Use telephone to New Westminster.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 57.

EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905

Northbound.		Southbound.		Northbound.		Sat. Sun. Southbound	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
	Daily		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Victoria	9:30	Victoria	12:05	Victoria	3:00	Victoria	7:00
	A.M.		A.M.				
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	Shawnigan Lake	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	Shawnigan Lake	5:40
Duncan's	11:30	Duncan's	10:52	Duncan's	5:00	Duncan's	6:00
Chemalms	11:32	Chemalms	9:30	Chemalms	5:32	Chemalms	4:17
Ladysmith	11:52	Ladysmith	9:10	Ladysmith	6:00	Ladysmith	4:00
Nanaimo	12:35	Nanaimo	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42	Nanaimo	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	6:55	Lv. 8:00		

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON

VIA WEST HOLME.
Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and southbound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria—Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60.

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